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The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 396. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, he has made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, supported by

Madame Grisi,	Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot,	Signor Anjelo Luise,
Mdlle. Orrji,	Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek,	Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita,	Signor Kinni,
and	Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America),	Signor Ferri, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c., &c.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

To Commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore," "Norma," "Marta," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Glucks celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice," which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Four Nights of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG. Third Appearance of Mr. S. ARTAUD.

Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 8, The Performances will commence with the admired Play (in two acts), entitled ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

Stephen Plum - Mr. G. Vincent.
Toby Twinkle - Mr. Charles Young.
Martha Gibbs - Miss Annie Parker.

After which, A GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family.

To be followed by the Original Burlesque, entitled THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS; OR THE PRINCE, THE PIRATE, AND THE PEARL.

Selim - Mr. Charles Young.
Zuleika - Miss A. Parker.

After which a Ballet Divertissement, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the POLISH CONSCRIPTION.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

Simmons - Mr. S. Artaud.
Adele - Miss Annie Parker.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY. Managing Director—Mr. Robt. Fraser.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, August 8th, and during the Week, the Amusements will commence at half-past six o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by The performance of the Amusing Little Marionettes, unprecedented success of the astounding Gymnastic feats of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS, Mr. JAMESON & FAMILY.

In the Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock, Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, will present selections from his popular Musical Entertainment "Begone, Dull Care." Mdlle. Martinez, in her graceful Dances, and Mr. Jameson and family in their chaste and elegant Drawing-room Entertainment, concluding each evening with a splendid display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.

Gates Open at half-past Six o'clock.

GRAND COMPETITION IN ATHLETIC SPORTS.

MONSIEUR SATTALLE begs to inform his friends and the public that he intends giving A GRAND DISPLAY On MONDAY, AUGUST 20th, IN THE ROTUNDO GARDENS,

The following Feats open to all the world. Fencing—first 3 points. Singlestick—First 3 cuts. Standing high jump, running high jump; running long leap, standing long leap. Flat races—100 yards, 300 yards, half-mile, 1 mile, 2 miles. Hurdle race—400 yards, Vaulting with the hands. Vaulting with the pole. Putting ¼ cwt. from the shoulder. Throwing 1 cwt. by the ring. Throwing the 14lb. sledge. Boys' races from 12 to 15 years—100 yards and 200 yards. The first and second in each Feat to gain a Silver Medal. To be seen up to the 20th August, at Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., Dame-street. The winner of most first prize medals to be awarded a Champion Belt, value five guineas. Entrance for any of the above games, 2s. 6d. each. Gentlemen wishing to enter will please apply to Mons. Sattalle, and name, costume, and colours at time of entrance. Entrance close on August 17th.

The Gymnasium, 12, Peter-street. Is open free for practice to those who enter for the above.

CURRAGH CAMP RACES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1860. To Commence at One o'clock p.m.

STEWARDS:

Capt Beresford, A D C, Staff	Capt Alexander, Grenadier Guards
Lieut O'Connor, Royal Artillery	Major Douglas, 2nd Bat 14th Reg
Capt. Browne, Scots' Greys	Lieut Willis, 1st Bat 15th Reg
Capt Dymond, 3rd Lt Dragoons	Capt Davis, 2nd Bat 16th Reg
Lieut Davis, 4th Lt Dragoons	Capt Adams, 2nd Bat 20th Reg
Capt Gordon, 14th Lt Dragoons	Major Clerke, 26th Regiment
Cornet Maxwell, 15th Hussars	Capt Travers, 4th Bat 60th Rifles
Capt Fyers, Royal Engineers	Captain Douglas, 96th Regiment.
Captain Baly, Military Train	

FIRST RACE.

The Inkermann Stakes of £2 each, £1 entrance, with about £20 added for Horses of Infantry Officers. Weight for age—3 years, 9st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thorough-bred Horses 7lb extra. Any Horse the winner of a race value £100 to carry 10lb extra; £50, 7lb extra. One mile and a half, Peel Course.

SECOND RACE.

The Balaklava Stakes of £2 each, £1 entrance, with about £20 added for passed Cavalry Chargers (Staff and Regimental), 12 stone each. Thorough-bred Horses 7lb extra. One mile and a-half, on the Peel Course.

THIRD RACE.

The Curragh Camp Stakes of £3 each (half forfeit if declared before 8 on the morning of the race), £3 entrance, with about £35 added. About two miles on the Peel Course. If four Horses start, the second to save his stakes. 3 years old, 9st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thorough-bred Horses 7lb extra. The winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £50, allowed 7lb; for £50, 10lb; £35, 14lb. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the Race, and any surplus over the selling price to go to the Fund. Any Horse the winner of a race value £50 to carry 10lb extra; £30, 7lb extra.

FOURTH RACE.

The "Open Stakes," a selling Race, for all Horses, £2 each, with about £25 added by the Officers quartered at the Curragh Camp and Newbridge. Weight for age—3 years, 7st 2lb; 4 years, 8st 2lb; 5 years, 8st 12lb; 6 years and aged, 9st 12lb. The winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £80 allowed 5lb; if for £60, 9lb; £40, 14lb; £25, 21lb. Mile and a-quarter, Peel Course. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the selling price to go to fund.

FIFTH RACE.

A Hurdle Race of £2 each, with £20 added. £1 entrance. 3 years, 9st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thoroughbred Horses 7lb extra. One mile and a-half, over four flights of Hurdles. Penalties on winners as in the Curragh Camp Stakes.

SIXTH RACE.

The Kerry Stakes of £2 each, £1 entrance, with £ added. Weight for age—3 years, 8st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thoroughbred Horses 7lbs extra. The winner to be sold by auction for £35 immediately after the race. Any surplus over selling price to go to Fund. Three quarters of a mile. The last Horse to pay the 2nd Horse's stake.

SEVENTH RACE.

The Beaten Plate of £1 10s entrance, with £ added, for Beaten Horses. Anglesea Post. To be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint.

EIGHTH RACE.

An Open Pony Race, £1 each, 10s entrance, with £ added. Catch Weights for Ponies under 14 hands. Three quarters of a mile. Gentlemen riders. The last Pony to pay the 2nd Pony's stakes.

RULES.

1 All Horses (except those entering for the "Open" Stakes and Pony Race) to be bona fide and unconditionally the property of, and ridden by Officers belonging to the Staff and Regiments serving at the Curragh Camp and Newbridge, and to have been in their possession for one month previous to the day of the race.
2 Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.
3 All Horses to be named for all the Races (except the Beaten Plate and Pony Race) to Major Douglas, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, Curragh Camp, by Friday, August 10th, by noon. The entry to be in writing, with the name of the owner, age, colour, and weight to be carried, and colour of the rider. Any gentleman riding in a wrong colour to be fined £1. The stakes and entrance money to be sent with the nomination, or the entry will not be received.
4 The entrance money in each race to go to the Fund. The riders to pay 2s 6d to the weigher for each time they ride, and the winner to pay £1 to the judge.
5 All Horses to be ridden in front of the stand before starting for each race.
6 Three Horses, the property of different owners, to start for each race (except the Hurdle Race and "Open" Stakes, in which four must start) or the money added will be withheld.
7 The Stewards to have the power of postponing the races to any other day; of settling all disputes, &c., &c.

CURRAGH CAMP GAMES AND FOOT RACES. MONDAY, AUGUST 13. To Commence at One o'clock.

STEWARDS:

Captain Beresford, A D C, Staff	Capt Alexander, Grenadier Guards
Lieut O'Connor, Royal Artillery	Major Douglas, 2nd Bat 14th Reg
Capt Browne, Royal Scots' Greys	Lieut Willis, 1st Bat 15th Reg
Capt Dymond, 3rd Lt Dragoons	Capt Davis, 2nd Bat 16th Reg
Lieut Davis, 4th Light Dragoons	Capt Adams, 2nd Bat 20th Reg
Capt Gordon, 14th Lt Dragoons	Major Clarke, 26th Regiment
Cornet Maxwell, 15th Hussars	Capt Travers, 4th Bat 60th Rifles
Captain Fyers, Royal Engineers	Captain Douglas, 96th Regiment.
Captain Baly, Military Train	

1 Long Jump with Run; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
2 High Leap; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
3 Hop, Step, and Jump; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.
4 Putting the Stone; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
5 Throwing the Hammer; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
6 Flat Race, 500 yards; open to all Non-commissioned Officers—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2.
7 Flat Race, 500 yards; open to all Privates—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2.
8 Flat Race, 200 yards; open to Drummers, Trumpeters, Buglers, and Boys, all being under 15 years of age—1st prize 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.
9 Flat Race, for Schoolmasters, 250 yards—1st prize, a Gold Pencil Case; 2nd prize, a Silver Pencil Case.
10 Flat Race, 100 yards; open to Non-commissioned Officers—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2.
11 Flat Race, 100 yards; open to Privates—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
12 Flat Race, 100 yards; for Officers—Prize, Gold Pin.
13 Sack Race, 100 yards; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.
14 Flat Race, one mile; open to all—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2; 3rd prize, £1.
15 Flat Race, for all Officers, half-mile—Prize, a Silver Cup.
16 Wheelbarrow Race, blindfolded; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.
17 Hurdle Race, 250 yards, over five flights of hurdles, 3ft 6in high; open to all—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
18 Flat Race, 200 yards; open to all Cavalry soldiers—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
19 Champion Race; open to winners of prizes only; 300 yards flat—Prize, a Silver Watch.
20 Tilt at the Ring, for Officers, regimental swords only to be used—Prize, a Gold Ring.
21 Picking up a Pocket Handkerchief, at full gallop, for Officers; regimental swords only to be used—Prize, a Goldmounted Whip.
Getting through a Horse Collar; open to all—Prize, 10s.
A Greasy Pole, open to all—Prize, a Leg of Mutton.

No winner of two prizes can start for a third, except the Champion Cup.

All disputes to be decided by the Judges.

The names of all competitors must be given to Captain Beresford, A.D.C., by noon, Friday, August 10.

COLOURS OF COMPETITORS:

Royal Artillery, Black and Yellow.	2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, Black and Blue.
Scots' Greys, Purple and Orange.	1st Battalion 15th Regiment, Red and Black.
3rd Light Dragoons, Blue.	2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, Yellow.
4th Light Dragoons, Black and Green.	2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, Chocolate.
14th Light Dragoons, Orange and Green.	26th Regiment, Mauve.
15th Hussars, Red, White, and Blue.	4th Battalion 60th Rifles, Red and Green.
Royal Engineers, Red.	96th Regiment, Red and Yellow.
Military Train, Black.	
Grenadier Guards, Red and Blue.	

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

COUNCIL:

The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSERENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK,
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.
Major COCKBURN,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WM. H. HULL, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
MEREDYTH CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.,
GEORGE MORANT, Esq., J.P.,
TREVOR HAMILTON, Esq., J.P.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
E. H. M'ARDLE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.
With power to add to their number.

WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain RATHBORNE,	JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	GEO. MORANT, Esq., J.P.
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	WM. B. SCRAGGS, Esq.,
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.
J. K. EDWARDS, Esq.	WM. PRESTON, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

TREASURERS:

Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

KINGSTOWN.—CONCERT ROOM, SUSSEX-PLACE, Within two minutes' walk of the Kingstown Terminus. VOCAL MUSIC, its Theory and Practice. SIGHT AND PART SINGING, VOCALISATION, &c., "WILHEM'S SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM."

Mr. GASKIN is now forming a select Elementary Singing Class for Ladies. The first Lesson will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th of AUGUST, at Two o'clock, after which no person can be admitted.

Gentlemen's Class on Friday Evening, August 10, at Eight o'clock. Terms—10s. 6d. for the course of Twelve Lessons.

N.B.—Intending members will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, Great Brunswick-street.

*** Mr. Gaskin will attend at the Concert Room on Thursday, August 9, from Four to Five o'clock, to issue tickets, &c.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

Notice is hereby given that Collecting Cards in connection with the Young Men's Auxiliary to the above Society can be had on application at the office of the Society, No. 10, Kildare-street, Dublin. The Cards are arranged for penny-a-week subscription.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.

Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.

"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Protestant Orphan Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, a sister of whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months.

"I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,

"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.

Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Honorary Secs.

Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Lady Griffith,	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.,	5	0	0
Miss Singleton,	5	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	5	0	0
C. C.,	5	0	0
A Gentleman,	2	0	0
General Hall,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0
K——,	2	0	0
A. B.,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	2	0	0
H. C.,	2	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	1	5	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	0	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson,	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. B——,	1	0	0
A Friend, J. L.,	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	0	10	0
A Friend,	0	10	0
A few Friends at the Meeting,	0	10	0
Stamps (Belfast),	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	0	10	0
Mrs H K Courtney,	0	5	0
Captain A F Graves,	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	3	6
Anonymous, Bangor	0	2	6
J K,	0	2	0
A Friend,	0	2	6
A.C.H.,	0	1	0

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.

A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning, On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860, calling as follows:

Maynooth, about 10-15 Morning	Athlone, about 1-40 Afternoon.
Enfield " 10-45 "	Ballinasloe " 2-25 "
Mullingar " 12-0 Noon.	Athenry " 2-40 "
Moate " 1-0 Afternoon	

And arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.

FARES:

From Dublin	1st Class. s. d.	2nd Class. s. d.	3rd Class. s. d.
To Mullingar, and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Moate, do; " Athlone, do; " Longford, do; " Cavan, do	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Ballywilliam, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Roscommon, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Ballinasloe, do; " Athenry, do; " Galway, do	15 6	13 6	7 6
From Maynooth or Enfield To Galway, and Back	14 6	11 6	6 6
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywilliam To Galway, and Back	14 0	10 0	6 0
From Mullingar To Galway, and Back	10 0	8 0	5 0
From Roscommon To Galway and Back	8 6	8 0	5 0
From Athlone or Moate To Galway and Back	7 6	6 0	4 0
From Ballinasloe To Galway and Back	5 6	4 0	2 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.

First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers after the above dates.

N.B.—Tickets not transferable.

Broadstone, Dublin, 26th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE, NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Duties—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PHŒNIX PARK.

This Second Annual Promenade, will be held on Monday, 13th August, 1860, at two o'clock.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, has kindly signified his intention of being present at Four o'clock.

Admission, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

(By order) R. J. MONTGOMERY, Assistant Secretary.

7th August, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.

In the matter of Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859. } THE Commissioners Acting in the above matter, invite competent persons to examine the Plans and Specifications for the Execution of the following Works, viz.:—

No. 1. To Form, Level, Lay a Tile Sewer, Culverts, Gravel and complete the Main Road, and also to form Stone, Gravel, and complete a Terrace Walk, on the Southern side of the Public Park, along the left bank of the Bray River.

No. 2. To Build a Wall round the proposed Fair Green.

Plans, Sections, and Specifications of the above Works, may be inspected any day from WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, till 4 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, at the Office of R. H. Parry, Esq., C.E., 31, Leinster-road, and at my office, Bray. Tenders for same to be lodged with me not later than 2 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST Next.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(By order) J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1860.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

An Appeal is made to the humane on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of their supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

Per Mr. Thomas Martin:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mr. John Brady, Builder	20 0 0	Brett Smith, Esq	0 10 0
Mr Thomas Martin	10 0 0	C Smith, Esq	0 5 0
Jonathan Heun, Esq	3 0 0	Mrs Broderick	0 5 0
Henry Cruise, Esq	2 0 0	Mrs Williams	0 5 0
Mr Glinn	1 0 0	Mr Marchant	0 5 0
Hon John Massy	1 0 0	Miss Levey	0 5 0
Mr Joseph Brennan	1 0 0	Mr M'Mullen	0 5 0
Joseph Hone, Esq	1 0 0	Mrs Lynch	0 5 0
Mr Thomas M'Evoy	1 0 0	Mr Ford	0 5 0
Miss Murray	1 0 0	Mrs Lawson	0 5 0
Miss Walsh	1 0 0	Mr Hughes	0 5 0
Mr Burke	1 0 0	Sums under 5s	1 7 6
Mr Wade	1 0 0	Mrs Kelly	0 7 0
R J Parsons, Esq	0 10 0	Mrs Weldon Molony	0 10 0
Miss Trench,	0 10 0	Mrs Percy	0 10 0
Miss E and Miss H Trench	0 15 0	Doctor Furlong	0 5 0
Mrs Duffy	0 10 0	E Batty, Esq	0 10 0
Mrs Kirwan	0 10 0	Tota	0 2 0
A Gentleman from Harcourt-terrace	0 16 10	Mr Hade	0 2 6
Richard Nowlan, Wellington-road	0 5 0	A Friend	0 2 6
Mr J Dunn, Lower Baggot-street	1 10 0	Honourable T Daly	0 10 6
Mr Kinsella	0 5 0	Mr Cummins	0 2 6
From some gentlemen of the General Valuation Office of Ireland, per Mr Hogan,	3 11 0	A Friend	2 0 0
Martin Burke, Shelbourne Hotel	1 0 0	Mr Connolly, Upper Baggot-street	0 10 0
Mrs Emery, Monkstown	0 10 0	Mr F Ellard, Mount Pleasant	0 5 0
A Lady	0 2 6	Mr Matthews, Merrion-row	0 10 0
Richard Manders, Esq, Bray	1 0 0	Mr Murphy, James'-street	0 5 0
Mr Johnston, Haddington-road	0 10 0	Mr Thompson, Pembroke-terrace	0 10 0
L A Bryan, Esq, Jun,	1 0 0	Mr Moran	0 2 6
William Carville, Custom-house Docks	2 0 0	Major Bramston Smith	1 0 0
Doctor Simpson	0 10 0	Mrs R White, Pembroke-road	0 5 0
Mrs Dalton, Dundrum	0 5 0	Mr L Gorneille, Rochestown-avenue	0 10 0
Mr O'Neill	0 1 0	Mr Dempsey, Prussia-street	0 10 0
A Widow	0 0 6	A Lady	0 2 6
Sir Richard Griffith, Bart	1 0 0	A Friend	0 10 0
		Mr R Courtney, Dundrum	0 5 0
		Rev Mr Mulhall	0 10 0
		F G Bashford, Esq	0 10 0
		Messrs Boyd & Goodwin	0 10 0

Per Mr. T. H. Carroll:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Messrs John Martin and Son	5 0 0	Messrs Salmon and Rice	1 0 0
Thomas H Carroll	1 0 0	W C Papworth	0 10 0
James Rawson Carroll	0 10 0	The Proprietor of the "Dublin Builder," 17, Lower Gardiner-street	0 10 0
Mr Dunn, Merrion-row	0 10 0	Rev R T Smith, Haddington-road	0 10 0
W B Patterson, Sandford-place	0 5 0	Small Sums	0 11 6
Mr Charles Hodgions	0 5 0		
William Mages	0 5 0		
Mr Hanlon	0 5 0		

Per Mr. Anthony Wilson:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle	2 0 0	F D (Postage Stamps)	0 1 0
A S H	0 5 0	Mr Wright	0 5 0
Mr George Cooke	0 10 0	Rev H R Poole	0 5 0
Mr Anthony Wilson	0 10 0	John Hopkins	0 5 0
The Dowager Countess of Desart	1 0 0	Colonel Westropp	1 0 0
C E, a Thank Offering	0 2 6	"A Poor Person," by post	1 0 0
Michael Roberts, Esq, F T C D	1 0 0	Mr Barber	0 10 0
F R Jones, Esq	0 10 0	A Friend, E B	0 2 0
Thomas Courtenay, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square	1 0 0	The Misses Bourn	1 0 0
A Thank-offering	0 10 0	Richard Cathcart, Esq	0 10 0
David Malony, Esq, 36, Fitzwilliam-place	1 0 0	Mrs John Knox	0 5 0
Mr Adam Fletcher	0 10 0	W J Morton	0 1 0
Mrs Carmichael	1 0 0	A S (Ennis post-mark)	1 0 0
A Thank Offering	0 10 0	D, Lower Baggot-street	0 5 0
Arthur Dillon, Esq, 45, Wellington-road	0 10 0	F W R	1 0 0
		A Pedestrian (Dublin post-mark)	1 0 0

Per Mr Thomas Waters:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
The Rt Hon the Lord Chancellor	2 0 0	D Carton, Esq	0 10 0
The Misses Tolcken	1 0 0	Doctor Daniell	0 5 0
Mrs Blake	1 0 0	A Lady	0 5 0
Charles Clancey, Esq	1 0 0	Mr L Farrell	0 5 0
Messrs Gerty and Rorke	1 0 0	Sums under 5s	0 12 0
R J Greene, Esq	0 10 0	Henry Tobin, Esq	0 5 0
Mr Thomas Waters	0 10 0	Miss Keegan	0 5 0
A Furlong, Esq	0 10 0	M J Brady, Esq	0 10 0
Mr. Maley	0 10 0	Lady Franks	0 10 0
J R Cortaillis, Esq	1 0 0	David Mahony, Esq, 36, Fitzwilliam-place	1 0 0
Samuel S Reeves, Esq	1 0 0	A Lady	0 5 0
Joseph Stock, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square	0 10 0	S M, Fitzwilliam-square	0 5 0
J R Davis, Baggot-street	0 10 0	Miss Keating	0 5 0
Dr Ryan, Waterloo-terrace	0 10 0	Miss Thompson	0 2 6
A Gentleman, per Miss Eustace,	0 10 0	H P	0 2 6
Mrs M'Connell, Merrion-street	0 5 0	Miss Sugrue	0 2 6
E L Foot, Esq	0 5 0	B T	0 1 0
James W Lendrick, Esq	0 10 0	James Tyrrell, Merrion-square	1 0 0
Mr Finlayson	0 10 0	Mrs Allen	0 10 0
W M	0 4 0	Mrs Pugh	1 0 0
A Thank Offering from a Lady	0 5 0	Mrs Pereira	1 0 0
A Friend	0 5 0	A Laplander, Donnybrook	0 2 6
E F G, Upper Fitzwilliam-street	0 10 0	Henry Roe, Esq	0 10 0
William O'Callaghan, Esq	0 10 0	Rev J A Galbraith, F T C D	1 0 0
G D	1 0 0	M M	0 3 0
Mrs and Miss Tottenham	2 0 0	Philip Farley, Esq	0 5 0
John P Hardy, Esq, 19, Fitzwilliam-place	1 0 0	A R	0 10 0
Rev George Longfield, F T C D	0 10 0	A Lady	0 5 0
Lady Netterville	0 10 0	Pierce Carey, Esq, Merrion-row	0 5 0
Messrs William Moffat and Son	0 10 0	Mrs Bergin, 12, Pembroke-place, per S Rogers, Esq	0 5 0
S Rogers, Esq	0 5 0	The Misses M A, 3, Newgrove-terrace, per do	0 5 0
		Received Postage Stamps	0 1 0
		M M	0 2 0
		Joseph T Pott, Esq	1 0 0

Per Mr P M'Keon:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Messrs Pim & Co	2 0 0	P M'Keon, 15, Aungier-street	0 10 0
Mr Kenny, Grocer, Cuffe-street	0 5 0	Thomas Byrne	0 2 6
Mr Molloy, Cuffe-street	0 2 6	William Crawly	0 2 0
Mr Nolan, Stephen-street	0 2 9	A Freeman	0 2 6
		Mr Flannery	0 2 6

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT. BALL'S BRIDGE. OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

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Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.

Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, MD.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs E P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Searle, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P; ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P; Rev W G CARROLL, } Hon. Secs. 39, Upper Baggot-street.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficiency.

There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F., From Galway:

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Leinster, for New York and Boston .. 4th Sept.
Prince Albert, for New York .. .. 18th ..

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:—

To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £15 15s.; and £13 13s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 8s.

To NEW YORK—First-class, £20 10s., £20 10s., and £14 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 8s., including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.

Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Bœhm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

ENGLISH, MERCANTILE, AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, 1, KILDARE-PLACE, KILDARE-STREET.

Mr. BELL, Professor of Elocution and English Literature, author of "The Theory of Elocution," "The Modern Speaker," &c., &c., begs to state that the business of this Establishment was resumed on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st. Elementary Classes in English, French, and Latin, will be immediately commenced.

LIST OF TEACHERS, 1860.

The English Course	Mr. Bell, Mr. Galvan, Mr. Brandon, and Assistants.
The Mercantile Course	Mr. M'Gowran, and Assistants.
The Classical and Science Course	Mr. Galvan, A.B., Ex-Schol. T.C.D.
Natural Philosophy	Dr. Lover.
Music, Singing, &c.	Mrs. Lefroy, and Mr. Logier.
Dancing, Exercises, &c.	Mr. Gamson.
French Language and Literature	Monsieur Duvlos.
Italian ditto ditto	Signor Marani.
German ditto ditto	Dr. Schulthess.
Drawing (Landscape and Engineering)	Mr. Engleheart.

*** Scriptural and Catechetical lectures are kindly delivered each week by the Rector of the Parish. Separate Religious instruction is provided for those pupils who do not attend the Church of England.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—

At the Sizarship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Sizarships were obtained by Mr. Richard Bennett, and Mr. Thomas Gracey, both pupils of this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. Thomas Brett, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. Benjamin Purser, in his Junior Freshman year.

Mr. Thomas Brett entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second Classical Sizarship; and in the November following he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.

Mr. Benjamin Purser entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Sizarship; and in November last he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.

Mr. Thomas Norman entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Fourth Classical Sizarship; and in last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshman Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another) again similarly placed.

Mr. Robert Hutton and Mr. John Dockrell entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second and Third Science Sizarships; and in last Trinity Term they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.

Only four boys have obtained Science Sizarships in Trinity College direct from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Trinity College by students in their Junior Freshman year; and of these, two were educated at Portora;—Mr. Allingham under Dr. Graham; and Mr. Purser, under the present Master.

N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY OF WEXFORD, AND CITY OF DUBLIN. SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of John Fleming, and Julia Fleming, Owners and Petitioners. } TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Court, on the Inns-quay, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1860:

LOT 1.

Fee-farm Rent issuing out of the lands of Bolemore, otherwise Ballymore, and part of Ballymeen, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, and county of Wexford. Nett rent, £28 19s 8d; Griffith's valuation, £176 2s.

LOT 2.

Annuity or Rent-charge of £23 1s 6d per annum; held for 999 years, from 25th March, 1823, and chargeable upon the plot of ground on which the houses Nos. 1, Eccles-street, and 101, 102, and 103 Lower Dorset-street, now stand.

LOT 3.

Profit Rent of £39 10s 9d, payable out of the plot of ground on which the houses Nos 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, Lower Baggot-street, in the city of Dublin, now stand; held for 150 years, from 25th March, 1790. Griffith's valuation of the premises is £344 per annum.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; and to GEORGE O'BRYAN KENNEDY, Solicitor, having carriage of sale, 21, York-street, Dublin.

Private offers will be received by the Solicitor having carriage of the Sale, and submitted to the Judge, up to the 2nd day of November, 1860.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Henry James, Official Assignee, and Thomas M'Donnell, Trade Assignee of William O'Ferrall, a Bankrupt, Owners; Ex parte John D. Rosenthal, Petitioner. } TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay in the city of Dublin BY AUCTION, in one Lot, the HOUSES and PREMISES known respectively as Nos. 22 and 23, CASTLE-STREET, in the city of Dublin, held under Leases, dated respectively the 28th March, 1857, and 20th day of September, 1858, for the respective terms of 999 years, subject respectively to the annual rents of £8 per annum, and £12 per annum.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

Both Houses have been recently re-built, and are at present untenanted, so that the purchaser can have immediate possession.

The estimated valuation of Mr. Charles Bennett, No. 6, Upper Ormond-quay, Auctioneer, made by order of the Court, is £85 per annum.

The street is a good business one, and in immediate contiguity with the leading thoroughfares. Either house is well suited for any respectable business requiring commodious premises.

Proposals for the purchase of the above, by private contract, will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the sale, up to the 15th day of October, 1860, and will be submitted to the Judge for his rulings thereon.

For Rentals and other particulars, apply at the office of the Landed Estates Court; or to JOHN D. ROSENTHAL, Solicitor, Petitioner in person, 4, Essex-bridge.

IN CHANCERY.

Advertisement to Creditors, Legatees, and Incumbrancers. Cause Petition, under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850.

In the matter of Lawrence Gilfoyle, a minor; Martin Madden, his maternal uncle and next friend, Petitioner; Anne Gilfoyle, widow and administratrix of Thomas Gilfoyle, deceased, and James Gilfoyle, Mary Gilfoyle, and Anthony Gilfoyle, minors by said Anne Gilfoyle, their guardian, ad litem, Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be creditors or pecuniary legatees of Thomas Gilfoyle, late of Carrowcullen, in the county of Sligo, deceased, on or before the 20th day of August next, to furnish in writing to Edward Reynolds, of No. 2, Morgan-place, in the city of Dublin, Solicitor, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said creditors shall receive due notice. And all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold estate of the said Thomas Gilfoyle to file same at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the 20th day of August next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM BROOKE, Master in Chancery.

CHARLES KERNAN and DANIEL TRACEY, Solicitors for the Petitioner, 13, Cork-hill, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, &c.—To be LET, a few of the above, built, and finished in a very superior manner, containing two reception-rooms, four bedrooms, two servants' ditto, watercloset, and very commodious basement; plentiful supply of pump and soft water; commanding the finest sea views, and within two minutes' walk of the Baths, and five of Railway.

Also, a number of elegantly FURNISHED HOUSES in this and surrounding neighbourhood.

For terms and orders to view apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, POST-OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.

MONKSTOWN.—DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCE.—To be LET on the sea coast, convenient to Salthill Station, Monkstown, a handsome detached Villa Residence, fully Furnished, and consisting of parlour, drawingroom, four principal and two servants' rooms, &c., coachhouse and stable. The pleasure grounds are beautifully laid out and planted; also kitchen garden. For cards and terms apply to Talbot Coall, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, Auctioneer, &c., Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN.—CLARINDA PARK EAST.—To be LET, on moderate terms, (in consequence of the owner being obliged to go from home) a first-class Furnished House in the above handsome range of buildings. The situation is one of the first in this fashionable neighbourhood. The House consists of drawingroom, diningroom, four principal bedrooms, servants' apartments, waterclosets, excellent basement, with all the modern improvements.—For cards and terms apply to Talbot Coall, House and Land Agent, 4, Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

BRAY, CO. WICKLOW.—To be LET, fully and handsomely Furnished, for Six Weeks or Two Months, a handsome detached Residence, convenient to the sea coast, and within five minutes' walk of the railway terminus. It consists of parlour, drawingroom, four principal bedrooms, servants' apartments, &c., coach-house and stable. Will be let a bargain. For cards and terms apply to Talbot Coall, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer, and Undertaker, Kingstown.

DUNDRUM.—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET. Portions of the Lands of Lower Churchtown, on each side of the Classon's Bridge Road, and portion of Sweetmount Lands, next Nowlan's Avenue, are now laid out for Building Villas, by F. J. Byrne, Esq., C.E. The situation is most salubrious, and the views are varied and extensive.

The Churchtown Lands lie equally convenient to the Miltown and Dundrum Stations. The owner holds by grant direct from the Landed Estates Court for ever, indemnified from all head rent, and will give leases for 900 years on fair terms.

For full particulars, apply to Alfred H. Middleton, Solicitor, 27, York-street, Dublin.

COUNTY SLIGO.—Excellent Residence, Garden and Offices, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without eight acres of superior land, exclusive of plantations, situated an English mile from the sea; also an English mile from the post town of Enniscrone, where hot and cold baths can be had; and six miles from Ballina, county Mayo.—Apply to Captain Parky, Greenwood Park, Crossmolina.

HOUSE AND LAND.—To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, cowhouses, &c., on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 40 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to E. Hanks, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency of the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established 1820.

The Premiums, even with those advantages, are still as moderate as those charged by other Offices of equal standing and respectability.—Application to BENTLEY AND SON, Sole Agents for Dublin, And Chief Agents for Ireland, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the Saturday Herald since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

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As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the Irish Times will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the Saturday Herald will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT E. KNOX. SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, Lower Abbey-street; and 14, Sackville-place, Dublin.

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PIANOFORTES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE On most moderate terms. HARMONIUMS From Six to Sixty Guineas. Old Instruments taken in exchange. PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

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DEVONSHIRE CIDER In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO. 26, William-street, Dublin.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 34, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

Mr. BROWN, 329, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.

Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
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Britzkas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 32, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. TO MESSRS. JOHN PIM AND SON, BELFAST.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of £804 6s. 8d., being the full amount of my claim against the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, for whom you are agents, for the loss I sustained at my premises in Victoria-street, on the 8th May last, and I have to request that you will express to the Directors my sincere thanks for the very prompt and honourable settlement of my claim, which they paid, although they were not bound to do so, as the premium on the policy, which became due at Midsummer, 1859, was not paid, owing to a neglect on my part, as well as an omission on the part of the Company, in not giving the usual notice. I would feel obliged by your asking permission from the Directors for me to publish this letter, as I feel it due to them to make the foregoing facts public.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. MULLAN.

Belfast, 23rd June, 1860.

Belfast, 25th of 6th Mo., 1860.

WM. MULLAN, VICTORIA-STREET, BELFAST.

We have thy favour of the 23rd, acknowledging to have been paid by the Imperial Fire Insurance Company the full amount of their portion of thy loss by fire in Victoria-street, on the 8th ult., notwithstanding thy policy with them had, through thy neglect, not been renewed in 1859, and requesting permission of the Directors to publish thy letter.

The facts stated by thee being correct, we do not hesitate to say that we believe the Directors would not object to the course thou proposeth.

And we remain respectfully, JNO. PIM, and SON, Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1803.

INVESTED CAPITAL: One Million Six Hundred and Ninety Thousand Pounds.

Fire Insurances effected at the lowest current rates, upon every description of property. Security unquestionable.

Losses promptly and liberally settled.

Prospectuses, Forms, and full particulars, on application to PAUL ASKIN, Agent, 19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

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WHETHER you visit Dublin on business or pleasure, you can save nearly one-half your usual hotel expenses, while quality and accommodation are guaranteed equal to any first-class private hotel; separate sitting-rooms, with piano, and every arrangement to secure quiet, comfort, and economy, at the VISITERS' HOME, Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), Dublin. Observe—Entrance, No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows.

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In Boxes One Shilling each.
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Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind, and, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly, commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

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Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and [illegible]. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor [illegible] infallible Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headaches. The ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor [illegible] while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration, as their desire is [illegible] that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope, [illegible] Secretary of the Botanic Institute Liverpool.

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Will send Patterns or Samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their
RICH DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-Cloths to match.
DIAPER and DAMASK CLOTHS, in all sizes, from one yard to 10 yards long.
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Cotton Sheetings, from 1 to 3 yards wide.
Huckabacks, Turkish and Hydropathic Towels, Roll Towellings, Glass and Knife Cloths, Dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice.
All Parcels £5 and over, carriage free, to any Railway or Steam-packet Station in the United Kingdom.

J. B. JOHNSTONE,
MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
30, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,
AND AT
34, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.
Respectfully informs his patrons that he has transferred the management of the Dublin business to his Son, from whom the most careful attention to commands may be expected; and J. B. J. takes the present opportunity to return his very earnest thanks for the favours bestowed on him since his commencement in the country with which he has been associated for the last thirty years.
Books, measures, and patterns, having been carefully retained at 30, Dawson-street, orders by letter or otherwise, can be executed in London or Dublin, and all accounts due to the House are payable to J. B. JOHNSTONE, at either address—
30, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,
OR
34, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.
August 3, 1860.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch,
C. MARSH and CO.,
33, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments are exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

A LADY who is Educating her Two little Girls in a respectable manner, by the Sea-side, would take charge of one or two Children, age from six to ten years, for Board and Education. Terms moderate.—Apply at Mr. POWELL's Office, No. 2, Sackville-street.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 400 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, *and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships*—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION - AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENS ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

Diseases of Horses, Dogs, Oxen, and Sheep, and Soundness of Horses on Sale or Purchase.
MR. FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN;
Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; successful Candidate for the Gold Medal awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the Best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c., may be consulted
AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION,
HARRY-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Off Grafton-street.)
Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.
Ferguson's Horse Blister, unequalled for its efficacy, for the removal of lameness resulting from injuries of tendons, ligaments and joints, as well as from spavins, splents and ringbones. Price, 2s each pot, by post 6s.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S
Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

In the London Market to-day Consols stood at yesterday's rates, and New Threes advanced one-eighth per cent.; probably in consequence of the Ministerial success last night. In this market, as in London, Consols were unchanged in value, but New Threes improved fractionally, an average amount of business having been effected.

Bank Stock opened at an advance of one-quarter, and finally improved one-half per cent. Royal Banks realised last rate. Nationals were on sale, and an enhanced price continued to be offered for Hibernians.

In Steam Shares, Atlantics lost yesterday's recovery, relapsing to £6, at which they closed weakly. The 1836 Issue of the City of Dublin Company realised one-half premium, the £100, and £50 (Halves) being still in demand. There were sellers of British and Irish, and buyers of Dublin and Glasgow at par in both cases.

The dealings in Mining Securities were confined to Connorrees, which produced last value, business being comparatively limited. The previous quotation was offered for Mining Company of Ireland, sellers demanding an advance of one-quarter. Wicklow Copper Mines were on sale.

In Alliance Gas the nominal quotations were, £9¼ to 9½, and in Patriotics, £6 to £6⅛.

The Railway market was very dull, and prices unsteady, from want of support, rather than from any active depressing influence. Dublin, Wicklow and Wexfords slightly declined, and Great Southern Stock realised yesterday's value. Midland Great Western Halves made a trifling advance. The above were the only original railway shares dealt in. In the unquoted shares the nominal quotations were as follows:—Belfast and Northern Counties, £45 to £45½; Cork and Passage £10½ to £11; Dublin and Belfast £44½ to £44¾; Irish South Easterns £6 to £6¼, and Waterfords and Limericks £22½ to £23. Dublin and Drogheda £25 shares were in request.

In Preference the dealings were in the 5 per cents. of the Dublin and Drogheda Company (marked No. 3) which produced last rate, in Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which gave way, and in Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents., which improved three-eighths. The 6 per cents of the last-named company were on sale at £10¼, buyers offering one-eighth less.

The report of the Great Southern Company now issued, is considered to be of a satisfactory character, there being a decided improvement in the "goods" traffic, and in the receipts from third class passengers, which last feature is thought to indicate a continued development of the internal resources of the country.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 7.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92¾
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	236½
Royal Bank	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6½
City of Dublin	—
Do. Halves,	—
Ditto Issue of 1836	50½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	—
Ditto redeemable	4½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited) 1	21s 9d
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
City Debentures 4 per cent of £92 6s 2d	89¾
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5½
Great Southern and Western	115
Midland Great Western	53½
Do. Half Shares	26½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable	51½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th August. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93¼	93⅜ ¼ 93¼ ⅜	93⅜	93¼ 93¼	93¼ ⅜	93¼
Ditto for Account						
3 per cent. Reduced			93 92¾	93¼ ⅛		
New 3 per cent. Stock	93 ⅛	92¾⅞ 93		93⅛	92¾ 93	92¾
Ditto for Account	93⅛	92⅞	92¾ 93	93	92⅞	92
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 7.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93¼
New Threes,	93¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	93¼ ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 6 prem.; Eastern Counties 57; Great Northern, 115¾; Grand Trunks, 31; Great Western of Canada, 12; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110 9¾; London and North Western, 103½ ¾; Midland Stock, 128½ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½ ¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 227; Caledonian, 94½ Turkish (new), 61½; Great Western, 72¼ ¾ ½; Mexican, 21; North British, 65¾; York and North Midland, 100½; Great Northern 118¼ ¼; Great Northern, A, 119½ 19; South Eastern, 88¼; Account, 85¼; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 73 ¾ ½. Consols have been steady all morning at 93¼ ⅛. Shares opened good at an advance of to ¼ per cent., but have all declined, and are weak in tone at a shade above last night's closing rates. Canadians and French firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The English funds continue to show depression on the state of the weather and the flatness on the Paris Bourse. The corn market was heavy at an occasional reduction of 1s. to 2s. About £4,000 in bar gold was taken from Bank to-day for exportation. These small withdrawals are chiefly for transmission to Spain. The new 5 per cent. Sardinian loan for 6 millions has been formally announced for home subscription at the expected price of 80.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The Stock market to-day were dull and heavy, and funds experienced a fresh decline of one-eighth per cent. The possibility of a drain of gold from the Bank attracts discussion. The unfavourable reaction in the market for British Railway stocks continues, and there is an idea in some quarters that the dullness noticed in certain branches of the trade may have an effect on the traffic. Demand in the discount office at the Bank to-day was rather brisk.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 7.

Caledonians, 94¾ 4½; Amberg, 6½; Chester and Holyhead, 53; Eastern Counties, 56½ 7; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Great Northern, 117½ 19; Great Northern A, 118½ 19½; Great Western, 71¾ 2½; Great Western of Canada, 11¾ 12; Grand Trunk, 7¾ ¼; Great Southern and Western, 101 2 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¾ 9½; London and North Western, 94¾; Leeds, 55½; Manchester, Sheffield, &c, 42¼ ¾; Midland, 127¼ ¾; North British, 64½; South Eastern, 87⅞ 8; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100½ 1; York and North Midland, 85¼ ¾. Consols declined 93⅛ sellers, but closed rather better. The report of the South Western Railway has bee issued, and recommends a dividend of 4½ per cent. The funds to-day are very quiet at yesterday's prices, preparations for the monthly settlement on Thursday have chiefly occupied attention. Business in every department of the Stock. Exchange is exceedingly limited. British and Canadian Railway Stock firmer.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been firmer, but business was again restricted. Rentes closed at 68.25, or ⅛ higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The latest advices represent a general absence of activity, not only in the home, but in the foreign markets likewise. In New York, and other places in the United States, money is still stated to be cheap and abundant, but no incentive is given thereby to animation. At both Melbourne and Sydney, also, business continues stagnant, and the intelligence from India and China is very much of a like nature. As may be easily supposed the unfavourable nature of the trade reports from the latter places especially have had the effect of still further depressing the markets for Manchester goods, and of increasing the difficulty of selling yarns, &c., for the East, even at a further reduction in prices. In some other yarns and cloths, also, the bias prices is somewhat further against sellers.

The lace trade is also extremely dull, but an active demand has sprung up for hosiery. With respect to our linen trade, the reports, we are happy to say, are not unsatisfactory, and it appears that a fair business is being done, and that stocks are prevented accumulating; light linens, damasks, and lawns are in active request, as also power loom linens, but the high cost of yarns is felt by the factory owners. In regard to the latter trade a well-deserved vote of thanks has been just passed to Sir Hugh Cairns, by the Association of Bleachers, Finishers and Linen Merchants, for his able advocacy of their claims in his opposition to the injurious clauses of the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill lately before Parliament.

In consequence of heavy engagements which have had to be provided for, a rather general pressure for accommodation has been experienced in London. The average rate at the end of last week was about four per cent, and 3⅞ 8d was only accepted in exceptional cases. The supply at the Stock Exchange, however, was not diminished, and the terms for commissions from day to day continue moderate.

Wool—The public sales in London of Colonial wool have been well attended by buyers. Good and fine qualities have sold briskly at extreme rates, and the value of other kinds has been well supported. At Bradford, there is increased inquiry for bright-haired wools, with rather more inclination on the part of buyers to operate.

Cotton—The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows dullness at the commencement, but a rather better tone towards the close, with firmer prices, and on this day the demand was good, and fair sales effected.

Flax—Markets are at present scantily supplied. Hand-scutched from 6s to 6s 6d for coarse; from 7s 6d good to fine, and from 8s to 8s 3d for superfine. Milled 7s 6d to 11s per stone.

Colonial Produce—With the exception of a very slight improvement in the demand for sugar, our market continues dull but even in this article it is found difficult to induce buyers to operate to any extent and the private sales are, therefore, of a trifling character. At public sales, however, fair prices were brought for Barbadoes and Porto Rico, which were the kinds sold. In refined there has been no improvement, and the tea market is still exceedingly depressed. In the London produce market business has been likewise generally dull during the past week, with very little change in prices, but, although quiet, the tone has been firm and healthy. Of sugar, the total sales of West India amounted to 4,450 hhds. for the week ended on Friday last. The prices at auction ranged for Barbadoes, 36s to 43s 6d; Jamaica, 36s to 41s; crystallised Demeraras, 30s to 46s 6d; and strong refining Mauritius from 38s to 42s 6d. Native brown Madras brought from 29s to 34s 6d; and Java, 37s to 48s. The market is reported to be firm to-day, and sales made at steady rates. Coffee at public sales, sold, Ceylon, 66s 6d to 77s 6d; for low middling to good middling, and Costa Rica, 64s to 70s; and cocoa brought for Grenada, 64s 6d, and for Jamaica, 59s 6d to 60s 6d. The price paid for rice was about 14s 6d for good white Bengal, and it has been selling to-day in London at 14s 9d; saltpetre is less active to-day; oils are quoted; fine linseed, 26s 9d to 29s; cochin, 48s 6d to 49s; fine Sydney, 46s to 46s 6d; palm steady at 45s; sperm firm at £98 for colonial, and £97 for American; olive is neglected; tallow has been rather quiet; spot, 53s 3d; August to September, 52s 3d; last three months, 52s.

Provisions—Butter, 10d to 1s per lb.; firkins, 94s to 106s per cwt.

Eggs—Export price, 6s 2d; retail, 6s 10d.

Potatoes—There are still rumours of disease, particularly among speculators in the corn trade; the reports are few. Prices in this morning's Little Green Market ranged from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt.

Hay—The quantity at market on Saturday and to-day was large; prime quality went up to 3s 6d, but the general run of prices was from 2s 4d to 3s 4d.

Cattle—Prices in both the London and Liverpool marktes held on yesterday were for most descriptions on the turn downward, for although in the former prime beasts and sheep were firm at late rates, all other stock was heavy and cheaper, and at Liverpool lower rates had to be accepted for sheep and lambs, as also for beef. The supply at London consisted of 3,950 beasts, 35,810 sheep and lambs, 630 calves, and 310 pigs; and at Liverpool there were at market—416 head of cattle, which was a greater number than on the previous Monday, together with 15,000 sheep and lambs.

Grain, &c—The supplies of home-grown wheat on offer in the leading English markets, have been on a small scale for the past week, but in consequence of the large importations of foreign grain a large quantity of which has been put into store, the demand was generally slow. Millers being unwilling to operate, and importers not being disposed to make any reduction in prices. For Indian corn, however, the demand was active, and rates had improved for the fortnight from 1s to 1s 6d per quarter. There was also more doing in barley. During the week, however, there have been few arrivals of grain laden vessels at ports of call, only four having been reported up to Friday last, and the recent very large number of cargoes that had arrived are now reduced to a small compass. In respect to seed, the stock of linseed in London has been greatly reduced, and holders are firm at 52s 6d to 53s per quarter for Bombay, and 50s to 51s for Calcutta. Rapeseed is also scarce, and has advanced, and cotton seed has likewise improved. At Mark-lane, on yesterday, the supply of English wheat was small, and a large quantity of it not in good condition, and prices were, accordingly, 1s per quarter lower; foreign was, however, held for the previous Monday's rates; but flour, in consequence of large arrivals from America, barely sustained late quotations, and was slow of sale. Barley and oats, on the contrary, were in improved demand, and sold readily at late prices, and Indian corn again advanced. At this day's Liverpool market both wheat and flour improved in value, the former nearly 1s. per barrel, and the latter about 6d. per sack, and there was a better demand for oatmeal. Indian corn also brought higher rates. At our Corn Exchange to-day wheat was steady, but millers seemed apprehensive of purchasing beyond what was required for present wants. For oats there was a fair demand at late quotations, and higher rates were asked for Indian corn, but the consumptive demand for the latter is much lessened. The foreign importations for the three days up to yesterday comprise 2,420 quarters wheat, 4,951 quarters of Indian corn. The present London prices for the latter are not tempting for importers to purchase for storing, and the stock of wheat is beginning to run low. With the exception of some increase in the value of Indian corn there is no material alteration from our last quotations.

According to the latest reports from the French markets, higher prices are obtained in the majority for both wheat and flour; but in a few the value of these articles has diminished.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

There was rather a firm feeling at our corn market today. A trifling advance was in some instances realised in the best samples of wheat. Oats fully supported the currencies of Friday, and Indian corn was held at an advance, which, however, was only realised in few instances, and for small quantities.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	31s 0d to 33s 0d	Oatmeal	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Red ditto	30s 0d to 32s 0d	Bakers' flour	17s 0d to 21s 0d
Barley	18s 0d to 22s 0d	Indian corn,	
Oats, new	15s 0d to 17s 6d	per 480 lbs	31s 6d to 32s 6d

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 7.—Weather fine. Supply liberal of foreign grain and English wheat to-day; English wheat 1s to 2s cheaper, and foreign in retail demand at almost Monday's prices; barley and oats a slow sale at Friday's prices; Norfolk flour, dull sale at 40s.

(Usborne's Report.)—Weather fine. English and foreign wheat unaltered. Floating cargoes and sellers demand more money for anything shipping, or for shipment. Maize 1s dearer since Friday; barley, none off coast, and floating rather dearer; oats in better demand; prices against buyers, so many having been landed.

LONDON WOOL SALES, AUGUST 7.—The sales continue to attract large numbers of home and foreign buyers, and all descriptions of wool find ready buyers at fully previous quotations. To-day Messrs. Southey, and Sons have disposed of about 2,500 bales, of which a fair proportion has been taken for shipment to the Continent.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, AUG. 7.—English and foreign wheat held with extreme confidence, but millers buy cautiously. Flour firm, and good demand. Barley not much asked for. Oats fully as good as on Saturday. Peas and beans bring late rates, but not brisk.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, AUG. 7.—Fair business doing in yarns; but demand being freely met, buyers have the advantage, and get in at a decline on the prices of last week. Demand for cloths is still flat.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 7.—Fat cattle, 785; store cattle, 28; sheep and lambs, 7,740; pigs, 252. Beasts and sheep were a slow sale, with downward tendency in prices. Lambs—Brisk sale at full rates. Prices—beef, 7s. 6d., to 9s. 6d.; pork, 7s. to 8s. per stone; sheep, 7d. to 8½d. per lb.; lambs, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, AUG. 7.—We have had a fair show of wheat quite as dear as Friday, with a moderate consumptive demand. In other articles no change.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, AUG. 7—We have a fair show of wheat, quite as dear as on Friday, with a moderate consumptive demand. In other articles no change.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, AUG. 7.—Fair attendance of millers to-day, principally from a distance. Good business done in wheat, at an improvement of 4 per cent. on fine samples of red. Steady consumptive demand for flour at an advance of 6d. per sack. Oats unchanged in value. Oatmeal in better demand and fully as dear. Indian corn strong at 1d. per quarter more money.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 7.—Sugar market firm; sales are going at stiff rates; coffee, good demand plantation Ceylon at high rates; tea market steady, buyers are loth to operate; rice, 1,364 bags fine white Bengal sold at 14s 9d, being 3d above the last public sale. Saltpetre market less active, more disposition to sell at current rates. Tallow market steady; spot, 52s 3d; September, 52s; October and December, 52s.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 7.—The supply of beef was much larger than last week. The demand very good, but at lower rates. Sheep and lambs rather slow of sale at less prices. Beef, 6d to 7½d. Mutton, 7d to 7½d. Lambs 25s to 35s each. 416 cattle, and 15,000 sheep and lambs at market.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, AUGUST 7.—No 1, 51s 0d to 51s 3d; Mixed Nos. makers' iron, 52s 4d to 52s 6½; No. 3, 50s to 51s 9d. Market steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 7.—Market firm. Sales probably about 8,000 bales or more. Imports 7,847; previously 10,409.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 7.—Firsts, 105s, seconds, 101s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 64s. 2,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 7.—Oats, 13s 8d; wheat, 15s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 6.—Last week's arrivals of foreign wheat, flour, and oats were again plentiful, but of other grain moderate. The exports were 160 qrs. oats only. The receipts of English wheat were 4,152 qrs.; of foreign, 53,053 qrs. Though the supplies from Essex and Kent this morning were moderate, with the overleft samples there was a fair show, which found a better demand, but at 2s. per qr. less money than the nominal rates of last Monday. There being a large attendance of country buyers the sale of foreign was more free at unaltered quotations. The country flour amounted to 16,232 sacks, and the foreign to 1,811 sacks 14,187 brls. Norfolks were 1s. per sack lower, and in but moderate demand. The heavy arrival of American barrels made business dull, and sales could only be made at rather less money. Other foreign descriptions were a slow sale. Town rates unaltered. Of British barley there were but 175 qrs., of foreign 16,275 qrs. There was a fair demand for good grinding foreign, at prices rather against buyers. The malt trade was dull, but prices remained the same. The entire supply of oats was 59,708 qrs., of which 28 qrs. were English, 38 qrs. Scotch, 160 qrs. Irish, and 59,475 qrs. foreign. Notwithstanding the large supply, there was some reaction in the trade, with a good business at full former rates, and some occasional improvement. Of home-grown beans there were 613 qrs., of foreign 865 qrs. Prices of all sorts were very firm, and business steady. The supply of English peas was 86 qrs., of foreign 425 qrs. The very few hog peas on show obtained full prices, and foreign white were rather against buyers. Of linseed there were 5,480 qrs., the exports being 465 qrs. Trade was quiet both for seed and cake, but prices firm. The seed trade generally was calm. Trefoil, being caught by the weather, sold at rather more money. Red cloverseed was firm, white neglected, as well as the inferior sorts of canary. A few samples of new rapeseed appeared, in poor condition.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 59s per qr.; red, 50s to 58s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 48s to 57s do. Barley, malting, 32s to 37s per qr., chevalier, new, —to— do.; grinding, 28s to 30s do.; distilling, 32s to 34s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 49s to 57s per qr.; fine, 60s to 70s do.; Kingstown, Ware, and town made, 49s to 57s do.; fine, 60s to 70s do; brown, 48s to 49s do.; fine, —to—. Rye, —to— per qr.; fine, 30s to 31s do. Oats, English, feed, 22s to 25s per qr.; potato, 28s to 30s do.; Scotch, feed, 23s to 29s do.; potato, 28s to 30s do.; Irish, feed, white, 21s to 24s do.; fine, 26s to 27s do.; ditto black, 21s to 24s do.; fine, —to 25s do. Beans, Mazagan, 37s to 42s per qr.; ticks, 39s to 42s do.; Harrow, 40s to 46s do.; pigeon, 47s to 50s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 36s to 41s per qr.; maple, 40s to 41s do.; grey, 37s to 39s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 48s to 54s per qr.; country, 40s to 41s do.; households, 43s to 46s do. Norfolk, Suffolk, ex ship, 39s to 40s do.—"Mark-lane Express."

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, AUG. 6.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 13,484 head. In the corresponding period in 1859 we received 11,626; in 1858, 9,553; in 1857, 8,103; in 1856, 7,216; in 1855, 9,566; and in 1854, 8,933 head. Imports into London last week.—From Amsterdam, beasts, 17; sheep, 681; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Bremen, beasts, 62; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Harlingen, beasts, 78; sheep, 547; lambs, —; calves, 88; pigs, 599; from Calais, beasts, —; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Boulogne, beasts, —; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Medemblik, beasts, —; sheep, 899; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Nieu Diep, beasts, 32; sheep, 250; lambs, —; calves, 5; pigs, —; from Rotterdam, beasts, 490; sheep, 2,064; lambs, 497; calves, 559, pigs, 50; Tonning, beasts, 742; sheep, 687; lambs, 42; calves, 2, pigs, —; from Antwerp, beasts, —; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Dordt, beasts, 58; sheep, 240; lambs, 213; calves, —; pigs, —; from Hamburg, beasts, —; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; total of beasts, 1,623; total of sheep, 9,791; total of lambs, 756; total of calves, 594; and total of pigs, 720. Yearly comparison of Weekly Imports.—1859, beasts, 1,762; sheep, 7,327; lambs, 1,046; calves, 832; pigs, 459; in 1858, beasts, 2,601; sheep, 5,152; lambs, 408; calves, 658; pigs, 784; in 1857, beasts, 1,170; sheep, 5,537; lambs, 194; calves, 403; pigs, 499; in 1856, beasts, 1,205; sheep, 4,620; lambs, 165; calves, 662; pigs, 493; in 1855, beasts, 1,736; sheep, 6,099; lambs, 175; calves, 528; and pigs, 1,028; in 1854, beasts, 1,525; sheep, 5,844; lambs, 161; calves, 704; pigs, 691. A large supply of each kind of foreign stock was on offer here to-day, in for the most part fair condition. Sales progressed heavily, at drooping currencies. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderate; but their condition was by no means first-rate. For all breeds the demand ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of fully 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,000 Shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England 600 various breeds; from Scotland 2 Scots; and from Ireland 270 oxen, &c. There was a considerable increased in the show of sheep. Prime Downs and half-breds sold slowly at previous quotations; but all other breeds were dull, and quite 2d per 8lbs. lower in price. We have to report a heavy sale for lambs, at 4d per 8lbs. less money. About 350 came to hand from Ireland. Calves were in fair average supply, and sluggish request, on rather easier terms. The pork trade was heavy, nevertheless prices were supported. Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 0d to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled, ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d; suckling calves, 19s 0d to 23s 0d; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s 0d to 30s 0d each.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, AUG. 6.—Since our last report, there has been rather more inquiry for both long and short English wool, at full quotations; but the business done has been very moderate. The supply on offer is very moderate; and no disposition is shown on the part of holders to force sales, arising chiefly from the limited stocks still held by our manufacturers. *Fleeces*—Southdown hogs, per sack of 240lbs., £19 10s to £20; half-bred hogs, £19 10s to £20; Kent, £19 to £20; Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18; Leicester do, £17 10s to £18. Sorts—Clothing, picklock, £20 to £21; prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; choice, £17 to £18; super, £15 to £16; combing—wethermatching, £20 10s to £21; picklock, £18; common, £16 to £16 10s; hog-matching, £23 10s; picklock matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; super do, £16 to £16 10s.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, AUG. 6.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,266 firkins butter, and 1,413 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 16,178 casks butter and 1,214 bales bacon. The demand for Irish butter is still of a very limited character; the dealers only purchase from hand to mouth to supply present wants, and prices remain as on this day se'nnight. Foreign declined 2s. per cwt. Prime fresh bacon is scarce and much inquired for, and prices advanced 2s. to 3s. per cwt. There was a fair demand for the finer descriptions of Irish butter in the past week at 105s to 108s. A slow sale for Limerick at 104s., and for 3rd and 4th Cork at 98s., and 95s. landed. No inquiry for other kinds. Foreign was not quite so much in request, and with plentiful arrivals prices were 1s. to 2s. cheaper. Bacon being in scanty supply, all of prime quality was cleared out of first hands at an advance of 2s. Hams and lard as last reported.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The weather of the past week, though below the usual temperature and cloudy, with some rain, has further improved the apperance of the crops, and has been more calculated to produce a better sample than a very hot sun. It is not, however, expected that any wheat will be cut till about the middle of August, and some districts in the North complain of its not yet being in ear. Accounts very much vary as to the ultimate prospects of the yield, but generally less than an average is expected. Much of the best barley is laid, and the entire growth varies considerably, though the breadth sown was large. A good deal more hay has been carted, much discoloured, but much of the crop is still out. The potato disease is said by the largest growers to be advancing rapidly; some taint appears also in Ireland, as well as in Belgium. Spain, like Northern Italy, finds a smaller yield of wheat than was expected, though both countries have fine samples, and this is the case with the South of France. The new Odessa Ghirka weighs full 62 lbs. per bushel; but in Hungary, Normandy, Belgium, and Holland variable weather has kept the crops backward and prices fluctuating. In America, as well as Southern Russia, there is both quality and quantity this year, and the Baltic, if backward, does not send many complaints, though prices keep high. Our own markets, from the improvement of the weather and more liberal supplies of foreign, have been dull, but pretty well sustained, in consequence of the diminution of the stocks in the country. Even if further liberal supplies are to be expected, a change to bad weather would produce a large business at full prices; while an increased consumption of foreign, though with fine weather, must, we think, prevent any serious decline till the new crop appears in quantity. And this is but a distant expectation.

The arrivals off the coast since the 27th ult. were 4 cargoes, of which 3 cargoes were wheat and 1 cargo maize.

The business reported was as follows:—About 13 cargoes wheat, viz., 3 cargoes Odessa Ghirka, at 50s 6d to 54s; 4 cargoes Berdianski, at 54s 7½d to 54s 9d; 1 cargo Galatz, at 59s 9d; 1 cargo Ibraila, at 47s 6d; 1 cargo Marianople, at 55s; 2 cargoes hard Taganrog, at 50s 6d to 51s; and 1 cargo Taganrog Ghirka, at 53s 6d. 19 cargoes maize, at 29s 9d; 5 cargoes of Black Sea barley, at 25s to 27s; and 1 cargo Odessa rye, at 31s 6d per quarter.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL, COOMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 6th of August, 1860:—Number of depositors, 254; amount lodged, £13 7s. 1d.; new accounts opened, 22; number of withdrawals, 27; amount withdrawn, £7 9s. 9d.; total number of depositors to this date, 1546; total amount lodged, £453 0s. 6d.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the Schoolroom, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, at a quarter past 8 o'clock. Subject for debate (continued)—"Is the Theatre a benefit to society?" Affirmative, Mr. H. West. Negative, Mr. W. Beckett. Visitors, especially young men, are invited to attend.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	One p.m., Aug. 8.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 9.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 10.
India (Bombay) [S]	Six p.m., Aug. 10.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 12.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 14.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 15.
West Indies and Pacific [S], Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Aug. 16.
America (Portland) [D]	One p.m., Aug. 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	Ten a.m., Aug. 17.
America (New York) [Q]	Six p.m., Aug. 17.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [S]	Ten a.m., Aug. 19.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 19.
Constantinople	One p.m., Aug. 21.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
America (Portland) [D]	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails *via* Derry and Queenstown.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"All That Glitters is Not Gold," "Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Polish Conscription," "The Spitalfields Weaver."

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 4th, amounted to 58,628 copies, making an average of 9,771 copies daily.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in thelrown, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

"MONDAY 20.—Grouse Shooting in Ireland begins."
—*Thom's Almanack.*
Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our
HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS,
which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be *carefully shrunk* before it is made up.
Price from 16s to 25s.
"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS,
From SCOTCH ANGOLA,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 14s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

WE publish, to-day, the Directors' half-yearly report on the Great Southern and Western Railway, which is to be laid officially before the shareholders on Saturday next. Had the usual courtesy been observed, we should have been enabled to present this report to our readers, in common with our contemporaries, yesterday morning. As this journal enjoys a very wide circulation in the south and west, and as many of the country shareholders of the Great Southern and Western Railway are subscribers, it was a matter of importance to them that they should have the earliest information as to the character of the report. On finding that the report had not been sent to our office, on public grounds, and public grounds alone, we communicated with the secretary, requesting that he would inform us why the usual courtesy had been neglected in our case. To that communication we have received no reply whatever. It is not difficult to divine the motive of this proceeding. We commented, as the case deserved, upon the recent collision near Cork, between two trains belonging to this railway, and we contrasted the management of the Great Southern and Western Company with that of other companies. The public have very liberally supported us, and where not merely the public interest but the public safety is concerned, the least we can do is to consult, to the best of our ability, for both. To cause that the report should be a few hours later in our journal than in others is, after all, a very poor revenge for just and temperate criticism, and recoils upon the constituency of the company itself. It is but right that the shareholders throughout Ireland should know the condition of the Company, the progress of its prosperity, the increase of its traffic, and the character of its general management. To prevent the publication of the report in the very journal which has the largest circulation in Ireland is a wrong upon the shareholders rather than upon us. They, after this explanation, will not suppose that we, at least, have been unmindful of their interests. If public companies imagine they can coerce public journals to silence upon their lapses, mismanagement, or want of care for human life, they are miserably mistaken. The public may rest satisfied that we shall invariably draw attention to every occurrence in which their interest or safety is concerned. We shall persist in recording and commenting upon any future collisions on the Great Southern and Western Railway, undeterred by the penalty of having the report withheld from us. That it should appear a few hours late in our columns will be readily excused by our readers, now they know the reason.

IN a House of 499 members Mr. Gladstone's proposal for the transfer of the paper manufacture to France was carried by a majority of 33. Seventeen voters transferred from one side to the other would have reversed the result. On the side of the Government the division was the result of the most severe "whip" of the Session. Numbers continued to arrive from all parts of the Continent, up to the period when the division bell rang. Lord Palmerston is not the leader to abandon a subordinate, and although Mr. Gladstone has proved, not only a failure but an embarrassment, he supported him with all his energy and influence. As far as the Conservatives were concerned, no exertions were made. As a matter of course, when the question was made by Government a party one involving the fate of the Cabinet, those Conservatives who were in England or Ireland joined their party; but a large number of Conservatives were absent from the division, a fact utterly inconceivable with the existence of a "whip" on their part. Some Conservatives also voted with Government, under the belief that the remission of the paper duties was really connected with, and part of the treaty with France. The Conservative leaders have acted on this question wisely, and in accordance with the policy they have pursued through the entire Session. All overt opposition to the Cabinet proceeded from the ranks of their own supporters. It was Action assailed by his own hounds. The Conservative tactics were confined to the defensive, and to the rescue of the Ministry from the attacks of the very men who placed them in power. The conduct of Lord Palmerston respecting the bold proceeding of the House of Lords, for which he was attacked with so much bitterness by his own Chancellor, and the general character of his foreign policy, as regards the Neapolitan dominions and the Papacy, as well as his English spirit, manifested in his speech on the Fortifications Bill, entitled him to the protection and consideration of the Conservative party. If the statements of Lord Palmerston at the meeting of his own supporters, on Monday, alienated the votes of eighteen Irish members, they gained for him double that number from other sections of the House. Few will question the wisdom of the course adopted by the Conservative leaders. When all men hear with alarm the sounds of war rising from every quarter of the world, when France is arming, and yet endeavouring to persuade other nations to disarm, by the most pacific assurances, which none believe, and when the agitation of Turkey, Syria, Naples, Rome, and even of Germany, call for the most watchful vigilance on the part of statesmen officially acquainted with the most minute details of the origin and progress of their troubles, it would be an unenviable task to wrest the management of the State from the hands of those who have ever shown that in opposition they are inclined to faction. Conservatism looks for the preservation of the honour and power of England, not to the mere transfer of office from one set of Statesmen to another. To hold office by sufferance, to live upon forbearance, to be compelled to clip and pare the most important measures, to disarm hostility from one party or another, and to be subject at any moment to be overthrown by a combination of sections hostile to each other, yet ready to unite for selfish ends, is not the course for Conservative Statesmen to pursue. During the present session the Conservatives have driven with ridicule the Reform Bill out of the House. They have defeated the Church Rates Bill, and prevented "action" against the House of Lords. As much glory is won by a successful defence as by assault. The time is rapidly approaching when the guidance of the destinies of this great nation—the noblest object of a statesman's ambition—shall be entrusted to Conservative leaders, not compelled to truckle to one section or another in the House, or to barter away principle. The country will respect those who, being able to seize office, yet refrained from any endeavour to molest opponents, setting them, once again, an example of moderation and self-restraint which they have, hitherto, been slow to imitate.

The *Times* on the Paper Duties Question:—

It is a matter of world-wide experience that the grandest causes may be perverted into hobbies, and the greatest things thus in effect made the smallest. This is only another form of the saying quoted by Mr. Puller, that principles may be only the pedantry of a schoolboy; their right application is the work of a man. Free Trade we must all of us by this time admit to have been one of the noblest political war-cries we have had in modern times. The name alone had a power. But Free Trade twenty years ago was something more than a name, or a principle, or a cause. Besides the grand idea of making all the earth one open mart of trade as much as lay in our power, and ourselves setting the example, whether others would or not, we did in those days condescend to inquiry, and there were certain very bulky reports on the burdens of agriculture, besides consular returns. The real triumph of Free Trade was not that a political party, by intrigue, by intimidation, or clever manœuvres, had got a majority, and so carried a measure. This would have been the same as if an army had captured a hostile city and put the population to the sword, or, as in old times, reduced them to slavery. This is physical force, at which barbarians are sometimes more than a match for us civilised people. The triumph of Free Trade was a triumph of reason, of appeals to the heart and understanding, of personal example—of first one good man, then another, freely confessing an error, and resolving to risk all his property in carrying out the true doctrine. The glory of that great national movement was not that it was done by Messrs. Cobden and Bright, honourable as their part might be, but that it was done in the end by country gentlemen and noblemen, who had everything at stake, who fully expected a certain loss, and had not even fame or consideration to win by the surrender of their opinions and the possible sacrifice of their fortune and position. The seven years' controversy gave this good result. The suit was fairly and honourably conducted. Both sides were heard, every argument was weighed, no information despised, and all sides convinced, with some very trifling exceptions. This was the great victory of Free Trade—not the brutal victory of the strong over the weak, but that higher victory which sages tell us a good man will often gain over himself. It is with unaffected concern that we perceive Mr. Gladstone has no such recollection of the event, and that it has left no such impressions on his mind. What he remembers is the outward scene, the division, the noise, the taunts, the recriminations. He has caught the idea only to rob it of all its moral dignity. He is altogether wrong in his treatment of the principle. In those days we invited everybody to inquire, and to be so convinced as to share in the performance of an honourable deed. There was the utmost inquiry into all the facts of the case, and if it had appeared to be probable that the landowners and agriculturists would really be injured, as they expected, we are persuaded that not even the grandeur of the idea, the difficulties of a great interest, or the occasional sufferings of the manufacturing population, would have carried the measure. Free Trade in those days was not only a principle; it was a prudent calculation of consequences, and a fair consideration of all classes and interests.

Now, we put it to Mr. Gladstone whether, if by any chance the papermakers—whom he regards only as a decayed remnant of Protectionists, or "Freetraders with an exception"—should be all ruined, it would not be regarded as a condemnation of his present measure? He told them, indeed, last night that it would only prove that their profits hitherto had been at the expense of his friend, "the British consumer." But the consumer, selfish and voracious as he may be, cannot really pretend that he must be supplied at a loss, and that the proper state of all purveyors to his Majesty's wants is impending destruction. If the state of things which Mr. Gladstone trusts to inaugurate be fair and sound, then the British papermakers ought at least be able to exist in it, and hold up their heads with their Continental rivals. If they cannot, then we beg to submit that the result will be held conclusive against Mr. Gladstone's contract with France. All they asked was time and inquiry. They were content to run the risk of such loss as is incident to delay. They did not wish to be beholden to Mr. Gladstone's "humanity," and would rather have had time to put their houses in order, if the Jew's bond must be kept, than be put at once out of pain. Should it be otherwise—should they be happily mistaken, then it is a pity they should not have had time and opportunity for conversion, and have taken a voluntary part in the approaching change. Mr. Gladstone has evidently no wish to divide the honour of legislation with those at whose risk it is done. He sells a certain interest, some hundred firms, seven or eight millions of investment, and fifty thousand workpeople, with their families, all in one lot, by an article secret for months, and only disclosed just in time to obtain the concurrence of the House of Commons. One day the papermakers and the hundred thousand persons depending upon them are all unconscious of their doom. The next morning they find they are sold like a flock of sheep to a butcher, with numerous jests on their repugnance to the transaction, as selfish, timid, and noisy; ready to sacrifice any other interest, but very much alarmed when it is their own turn—in a word, "Freetraders with an exception." Now, even if Mr. Gladstone should be ultimately correct in his estimate of their prospects—even that will not wholly absolve this proceeding. It was not fair to sell a whole trade in its absence, even if there had been any consideration, which there was not.

Mr. Gladstone had no right to taunt the papermakers as "Freetraders with an exception," because, as was shown last night, particularly by Sir H. Cairns, the duty was expressly arranged by himself and Mr. Wilson as a compensation, not a protection. No papermaker, indeed, ever imagined that he was protected, when it was a plain calculation of figures that the foreigner was more protected against him in our own market than he against the foreigner. At present it is the merest speculation what the effect will be on the market of Europe. Mr. Gladstone would seem to have some misgiving as to the result, for he has fortified himself with a consolation for the papermakers—for himself he wants none—that they have had their day, and must expect now to pay for it. For our own part, with still stronger misgivings, we feel that the whole thing is done in the dark. A treaty is made in as much secrecy as could possibly shroud the most questionable or the least creditable transaction. Scarcely is it divulged when Parliament is called on to assent to its general principles, when the promise of full opportunity for the discussion of details. There is no need now to go into the legal question whether the terms of the Treaty confined us to any particular amount of equivalent to the British Excise. It is enough that all England considered that the details of the Treaty were still open for the consideration of Parliament. Why, indeed, should these clauses one by one be brought before the House, if not for its deliberation upon them? It was, then, fairly open to its deliberation that the countervailing duty on foreign paper should include not only the English Excise, but also the French export duty on the raw material. That export duty is quite as much felt by the British papermaker as if it were paid on every ton of foreign rags at a British Custom-house. As the House has now taken on itself the responsibility of the measure, we have only to hope that the fears of the papermakers may prove exaggerated; but they certainly cannot be said to be without foundation, when it is known that the reduction of duty now effected was carefully fixed by the Treasury only seven years ago, as a moderate equivalent for the foreign export duty. This is not a Free Trade Treaty; it is something more; we are engaged by it not only to our own part, but to the part taken by ungenerous rivals and possible foes; and we engage that we shall be Free-traders and they shall be Protectionists. We were told, indeed, last night half a dozen of times that England had solemnly resolved not to recognise the legislation of other countries. It was the last thing we desired or expected. Not so Mr. Gladstone. He has recognised, embraced, justified, and compelled the British nation to adopt in a treaty the narrow prejudices and selfish cupidities of our least enlightened neighbours.

The *Morning Herald* on the Social and Historical Value of the Reports of the Registrar-General:—

The reports of the Registrar-General, always instructive, derive the highest value from their undoubted authenticity. Future historians will regard them as the most trustworthy annals of the period of social life to which they relate, while living statesmen may learn from the facts they constantly bring to notice into what channels domestic legislation ought to be directed. From the latest of these publications it appears that London now covers 121 square miles—a square of eleven miles to the side. Since the year 1800 the metropolis has increased three-fold in size, and bricks and mortar still invade and capture the green fields. The population augments at the rate of about 1,000 per week, "half by their births" (their excess over deaths) "and half by immigration" (its excess over emigration). In popular parlance London is spoken of as unity, but, in fact, it is a congeries of cities, each of which would figure as a capital among the duchies and principalities of Germany. Its very vastness gives it an air of indistinctness when we attempt to realise its magnitude in our minds. The length of its streets has been measured, and the dimensions are almost fabulous, while it would fatigue a clever accountant to estimate the value in use of its paved roads and footpaths, and of its underground gas and water pipes. To reduce into pounds sterling the wealth of the dwelling houses and of their furniture would exhaust the labour of the most persevering statistician, even if assisted by a large staff of enumerators; and we can fully enter into the feelings of Marshal Blucher when, on beholding the metropolis in his time, he exclaimed, with the enthusiasm of a soldier, "What a city to sack!" We do not quote this anecdote for its novelty, but because it is pertinent to the present time when Parliament is discussing the policy of fortifying our shores and removing the materials of war collected at Woolwich, which, though geographically suburban, is, in a monetary sense, decidedly metropolitan. Perhaps the most striking manner in which the value of London can be brought home to the mind is to imagine it shelled or razed to the ground, and then calculate the cost of its reconstruction.

Notwithstanding the enormous wealth of the metropolis it is recorded in the report of the Registrar-General as a remarkable fact, that "one in six of those who leave the world dies in one of the public institution—a workhouse, hospital, asylum, or prison. Nearly one of the eleven of the deaths is in a workhouse." This statement opens up a wide field for reflection to the philanthropist and the statesman. It shows that vast numbers of the people are not self-sustaining, and paints in glaring colours the extremely unequal condition of society. Of course this arises from a variety of causes, some of which Government cannot remove, nor individuals even moderate in their action. London always contains a large vagrant population, ever unsettled, and irreclaimable from their vices; these never appreciated the comforts of home, or could submit to the disciplined restraints of patient industry; their lives are essentially nomadic, and in the most crowded cities they prefer isolation, leading a precarious existence from hand to mouth. That such reckless characters should die in the public institutions cannot excite surprise, but they form only a small proportion of those who meet the unhappy end described in the report. There are very few men, indeed, who are naturally unsociable, and from choice refuse to live in community. The principle of activity is strong in our working classes, who desire nothing better than constant work and fair wages, and are too honourably proud to eat the bread they do not earn. We fear that it is in the nominally higher ranks that the race of idlers most do congregate, from a strange aberration of intellect persuading them that idleness is honourable, and industry a degradation. If we trace the career of the majority of those who die in workhouses, hospitals, and asylums, we shall detect the true cause of their homeless condition to unmerited misfortune arising from the vicissitudes to which they have been exposed in the battle of life. We know that a strike beggars thousands, not willingly consenting parties to that insane policy; that the bankruptcy of large firms of employers produces the same deplorable results, and that even a fire, by suspending wages, leads to irreparable results. In such cases all former savings disappear, and even furniture and clothing pass into the hands of the pawnbroker, never to be redeemed. Then a man has to begin the world with the incumbrance of a growing family, and if driven to pauper relief his spirit is broken. From that descent few rise, and if they do not become reckless they become indifferent. Others, only having casual work, are habitually in debt, and lose their earlier energies. Both these classes make up a very considerable aggregate; and it is a conventional phrase among them that they have not the moral courage to "work a dead horse," by which they mean that once in arrear they despair of ever being able to discharge their liabilities. They are not reckless, like the vagrant population, but they are indifferent to the future; and as they have no prospect of accumulation, they, too, live from hand to mouth.

If we ascend somewhat higher in the scale, and pass from those whose only chance is to live by the labour of their hands to the class of small tradesmen, we meet a numerous body, who may be enumerated among the contributories to the list of those who die in the public institutions. Excessive competition is incessantly reducing them to a lower grade, the small means with which they hopefully commenced disappearing before the resources of the giant capitalists of the metropolis. Before the mania for cheapness commenced a race of minor shopkeepers lived in comfort. We write at the time when the ticketing of goods in the windows was not deemed respectable, when the art of puffery was not reduced to a system, nor the noble science of chemistry prostituted to the adulteration of food, and even of medical drugs. But the times are sadly changed in these days of conventional morality, when it is said and widely credited, though we do not endorse the statement, that no man can succeed by honest dealing. It is now notorious that in the large establishments where some hundreds of assistants are employed the great majority of them are broken-down tradesmen, crushed by the competition of capital. Even these occupations are obtained with difficulty, and the less fortunate gradually sink lower and lower in the scale, till they are driven into the public institutions, where they meet an untimely death. The list is further swelled by that numerous class who, born in a respectable sphere and well educated, sink into degradation from the sheer love of display and the vanity of living beyond their means. It is on record that out of 8,000 convicts who have passed their probation in Pentonville 1,000 fell through this wretched vice, and it is added that most of the number were "originally respectable in more than an ordinary degree."

We make a large allowance for the depravity of human nature; but this plea is to frequently urged as an excuse for negligent legislation. Without doubt too many are insensible to moral suasion, and too hardened to dread the terrors of punitive law; but there is a large margin left on the statistical chart of unmerited misfortune, where the assisting hand of Government might rescue thousands and thousands from the rocks and shoals on which they are ultimately wrecked. This at least can be done. The native markets of labour can be preserved for those who must earn wages before they buy subsistence, and this duty is incumbent on those who sit in Parliament and make the laws, the vast majority of whom are able to consume whatever they please without the necessity of producing even a blade of grass. Let us import freely what nature forbids us to create, but where no such restriction is imposed let us create with our own industry.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Evening.

The Government are decided to shut up the complaints of Irish members that their grievances are not attended to, and gave a proof of it in the determination showed by Earl Granville in compelling the Lords to sit through a committee on the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill. The noble Earl used two unanswerable arguments against referring the Bill to a select committee; one, that inasmuch as the Press are excluded from select committees of their lordships' House the public could not know what took place there; the other that the conduct of the House in adjourning just before dinner every night was awakening popular indignation, and, for once, they must content themselves with a protracted sitting. Accordingly the House of Lords sacrificed itself, and placed on record that the only two important questions to detain them until near midnight, during the entire session, were the Paper Duties Repeal Bill and the Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill. I am afraid the few notes taken of the proceedings of several hours in length, to which the London papers devoted more than half a column, were scarce the practical comment on the remarks of the President of the Council that he expected; but no wonder little was reported, as I am told the greater part of the play was dumb show; either the Earl Granville was inaudible, or the Earl of Lucan unintelligible, or the movement of nine members of the Ministry to the Bar, at which the Irish Attorney-General and Chief Secretary were in attendance keeping watch and ward, and receiving fresh instructions as each speaker proceeded, served to delude the press into the idea that the Ministerial speakers were totally innocent of the force of their own remarks, and least said was easiest mended. If Irish landlords or peers who were officially connected with Ireland, the Marquis of Westmeath, Earl of Derby, Earl of Mayo, Earl of Shrewsbury, Marquis of Normanby, Marquis of Bath, Lord De Vesci, Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Desman, Lord Monteagle, Earl of Gosford, Earl of Longford, and Lord Redesdale voted with Lord Dungannon to refer the bill to a select committee. The Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Lucan, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Cork and Ossory, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Bessborough, and Marquis of Clanricarde, voted for the bill being discussed in a committee of the whole House. You should have seen the gleam of sunshine felt across the countenance of the Chief Secretary when he found the division was safe. In the House of Lords the division takes place in the House itself, and as the tellers number each peer in passing through the wickets, strangers can watch the process, and not, as with the mysterious Commons, be compelled to wait till next morning shows the division list. The Marquis of Bath succeeded in one amendment, the effect of which will be to limit the power of a limited donor to give a building lease to 99 years. In the act an unlimited power over building leases was given, though the term of agricultural leases was confined to 21 years. The Duke of Leinster, Earl of Derby, Earl of Donoughmore, Marquis of Sligo, Marquis of Westmeath, Earl of Lucan, Earl of Mayo, Lord De Vesci, Lord Dungannon, Lord Desman, and Lord Monteagle, voted in the majority for a limited building lease. The only Irish landlord in the minority, who supported the Government in favour of an unlimited lease, was the Earl of Bessborough. The clause was carried by a majority of 24 to 17. Lord Dungannon succeeded, by a majority of 30 to 23, in erasing the paragraph which defined "clearing land of rocks and stones," amongst the improvements specified by the act. Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Deasy, and Mr. Butt, as guardian angels of the bill, remained the entire night at the bar, oblivious of the charms of Mr. Bright's eloquence in the other; but the Irish Home Secretary will not bless his stars. At the Ministerial White Bait he can rise the cover and display an Irish act to herald the triumphs of his office. If other Cabinet Ministers be served with black beans for promises unperformed, he at least is entitled to one white one, and perhaps the passing of the Party Emblems Bill will secure them a second. It is true the idea seemed to prevail amongst the Lords that the bill they had passed would never dissipate the agitation for Tenant-right, and was, at best, a makeshift; but Mr. Cardwell, at the least, will no doubt, be praised by the Premier, "Nihil tetegit quod non ornavit." By a touch-and-go process he has succeeded in accomplishing what Ireland's eminent members failed to do for many years, and if a touch from his fairy wand has been successful, if his telescopic view from the bay window at Brighton has given him a thorough insight into Ireland's evil, what may be expected if allowed to disport his genius nearer home. Amongst the changes and chances of this Ministerial life, should any vacancies ensue, promotion is already on the cards to the Home Secretaryship for your Irish Secretary.

On the question of Friday night, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair, Lord Fermoy proposed the logical amendment that "This House is of opinion that the conduct of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, in relation to the dismissal of the Rev. T. C. P. Fox from the office of chaplain of the South Dublin Union, and the occurrences which gave occasion to it, are not calculated to promote confidence in the administration of the poor law, or in the proper exercise of the powers of the Commissioners." Colonel Bernard, Right Hon. Henry Corry, R. Peel Dawson, Right Hon. Richard Deasy, Sir George Forster, Mr. George, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Lefroy, Colonel Pakenham, Lord Proby, and Mr. Vance, supported the Government, and voted on the direct question against the amendment. In support of the amendment:—Sir John Acton, Mr. Bellew, Sir George Bowyer, Sir Thomas Burke, Mr. Isaac Butt, Mr. Calcutt, Colonel Dickson, Colonel Dunne, Captain Esmonde, Major Gavin, Mr. Greene, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Pope Hennessy, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Monsell, Captain O'Connell, The O'Donohue, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Sullivan, Colonel Vandeleur, and Mr. Scully voted. Mr. Richard Spooner voted with the minority, in favour of the amendment. The amendment was lost by a majority of 37, the numbers being 49 for it, and 86 against it.

I have heard on good authority that a rupture is anticipated between France and Russia, on the Eastern question; notwithstanding the protocol between the five Powers and the Porte, several matters are said to be in a critical state, the consideration of which the Envoys have deemed expedient for the present to postpone. The anticipation of this difficulty is given as the reason for the Emperor's letter to Persigny.

The Opposition speak with great confidence about the result on Monday night, and such Ministerialists as are anxious seem greatly downcast. Unless Pam does something handsome at Cambridge House, he does not seem likely to find many partisans.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND DEPARTURE FOR EDINBURGH.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, left Osborne at ten o'clock on Monday morning. In attendance were the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. A. Hood, Major General the Hon. Charles Grey, the Master of the Household, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

Highness Princess Beatrice crossed over with the Queen to Gosport, and returned to Osborne in the Royal Yacht Fairy. Princess Leiningen also accompanied the Queen to Gosport and afterwards returned to Cowes.

The Queen and Prince crossed in the Fairy to Gosport, where a special train on the South-Western Railway was in readiness, which conveyed the Royal party to the private station at Vauxhall, from thence proceeding in five Royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace, where the Royal *cortege* arrived at a quarter to two o'clock.

The Queen and Prince were received on alighting from their carriages by Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlerosse, Lord Harris, Colonel Cavendish, Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., and Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros.

Her Majesty held a court in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Secretary of State for the Home Department, had an audience of the Queen.

The Right Rev. Dr. Longley, Archbishop of York, did homage to her Majesty on his translation from the see of Durham to the archbishopric of York. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, was in attendance at the ceremony.

The Queen was attended by Lord Harris and Colonel Cavendish, Lord and Groom in Waiting.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort visited the South Kensington Museum in the afternoon, attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

At half-past eight o'clock in the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, left Buckingham Palace for the terminus of the Great Northern Railway at King's-cross, to proceed to Edinburgh.

In attendance were the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lieutenant.-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Marquis of Ailesbury, Viscount Sydney, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlerosse, Lord Harris, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Cavendish, Colonel the Hon. A. Hood, and the Master of the Household.

The Royal party occupied five carriages, and were escorted to the terminus by a detachment of Life Guards.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Dr. Baley joined the Royal suite at the station.

The accounts received by her Majesty of her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William (Princess Royal) contain the satisfactory assurance of her Royal Highness' convalescence, and of the good health of the young princess, whose christening is fixed to take place on the 14th inst.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OLGA.—Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Olga and suite arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from Ostend on the way to Shanklin, Isle of Wight. A special steamer, with the Russian Vice-Consul on board, was in waiting alongside the Victoria-pier, in which the Grand Duchess and suite embarked, and were conveyed across to Ryde, where the Duchess was received on landing by his Excellency Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador at this Court. On landing the Grand Duchess immediately proceeded to Shanklin.

BIRTHDAY OF PRINCE ALFRED—WINDSOR, AUGUST 6.—The 16th anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred was celebrated here with the customary honours paid to the members of the Royal family. Early in the morning and throughout the day the bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, and Royal salutes were fired by the town bombardier in the Long Walk, also at Fort Belvidere, and from the Royal Adelaide frigate, at Virginia Water.

THANKS.

From the Rev. James J. Frew, for £1 from William Johnson, Esq., A.B., T.C.D., for the widow of the physician whose case appeared in the IRISH TIMES of the 1st inst.

William Ledger Erson, to a lady for 10s., for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

From George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, to the Rev. L. H. Streane, £30 collections and subscriptions in Delgany.

THE ARMY.

CHATHAM, AUGUST 6.

ARRIVAL OF THE 1ST BATTALION 60TH RIFLES FROM INDIA.—The head-quarters and band of the 1st battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles arrived at Gravesend this morning from India, in the troop-ship Aliquis. The battalion has been absent from England fifteen years, having sailed for India in July, 1845, and has seen considerable service. The number of troops who embarked at Calcutta was 400, together with the following officers:—Captain B J E Robertson, Brevet-Major C Jones, Capt G B Macqueen, Capt A Carlisle, Lieut and Adjutant G C Kelly, Lieut W F Carleton, Lieutenant A Morgan, Lieutenant C H Berres, and Surgeon E W Young, M.D. Nineteen deaths and two births occurred on board during the voyage. On the disembarkation of the head quarters this morning the battalion proceeded to Dover, where it is to be stationed, and a few invalids sent to this garrison for medical treatment at Fort Pitt.

Twenty insane non-commissioned officers and men of various regiments arrived at the Lunatic Hospital, Fort Pitt, this afternoon from India, having disembarked at Gravesend from Dalkeith, which brought them home from Calcutta. The party was in charge of Mr. Stewart, civil surgeon.

The decision of the authorities of the Horse Guards, with regard to the late court-martial held at the Cork Barracks, on Staff-Assistant-Surgeon James G. Creasy, on a charge of having been in a state of *delirium tremens* brought on by the excessive use of ardent spirits, has been just received. It confirms the decision of the court before which the charge was tried, acquitting Doctor Creasy, who, in consequence, has been released from arrest, and has resumed his official duties.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 6.—Appointments—Lieutenant W. H. Annesly, to the Melpomene.

Acting-Third-Class Assistant-Engineers G. F. Gossage, to be additional of the Fisgard, for service in the Monkey; H. Swiss, to be additional of the Fisgard, for service in the Bustler; W. J. Grant and E. East, to the Asia, as supernumeraries.

WOOLWICH, AUGUST 6.—The Supply, steam-vessel, Master Commanding Battalion, has arrived from Gibraltar.

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 6.—The Tribune, 31, screw-frigate Captain Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, will be paid off on Thursday

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

Marseilles, August 7.—General Guyon disembarked to-day at Marseilles.

Rome, August 4th (via Marseilles).—The inhabitants of Monteporzio, near Grascyro, excited by anonymous proclamations, began to divide the landed property of Prince Borghese. Men, women, and children, took part in the distribution of lots. A detachment of Gendarmes re-established order. Instructions have been sent to the frontier of Naples to seize all inflammatory addresses, publications, &c.

ITALY.

Naples, Aug. 6.—The city is tranquil. Government continues the preparations against a landing of Garibaldi. There is no other news.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The Emperor reviewed to-day at Chalons, the two regiments which are to be sent to Syria.

SICILY.

The *Patrie* says it is asserted the Garibaldian Volunteers have invested Fort Scylla, in Calabria, opposite Messina.

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(From the London "Gazette.")

Whitehall, August 4.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Hawkshaw, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioner, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the present supply of water to the city of Dublin, and also as to the best source from whence such improved supply could be obtained.

War Office, Pall-mall, August 7.—17th Regiment of Foot—Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Wemyss, C.B., deceased.

Wm. Daly, Esq., M.D., is appointed to be member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

War Office, August 6.—George Lloyd Hodge, Esq. C.B., late her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Free Hanseatic Cities, to be an ordinary member of the civil division of the second class, or Knight commander of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

War Office, August 7.—The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned soldier of H. Majesty's army on account of an act of bravery performed in India. 2nd Battalion Military Train, No, 201, Private Samuel Morley.

THE WALWORTH MURDER.

Youngman, the Walworth murderer, has been committed for trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

Queenstown, Tuesday Night.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamship City of Baltimore arrived here at 11 p.m.; landed passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool at 11-30 p.m.; all well; news anticipated. August 4th, passed American ship Centurion bound west.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Game Certificates, the Naval Discipline, the Junior Members of Council, the Admiralty Jurisdiction (India), and the Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bills were read a third time, and passed.

VOLUNTEER CORPS BILL.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON moved the second reading of the Royal Volunteer Corps Bill, alleging as a reason for urgency, that it was necessary to the proper training of volunteers in the use of the rifle.

The motion was agreed to.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Earl of Derby, said that the Government intended to proceed with the Poor Law (Ireland) Continuance Bill, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Bill, the Friendly Societies' Bill, the East India Transfer of Stock Bill, the Fortifications Bill, the Indian Army Bill, the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, and the Industrial Schools' Bill.

Their Lordships adjourned at 6-50. p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and proceeded at once with the Commission on the Roman Catholic Charities' Bill, resuming its consideration at clause 5.

Mr. SELWYN objected to the clause, on the ground that it would render valid superstitious uses, and at his instance the clause was postponed. Subsequently, another clause was brought up in substitution of it, which was agreed to.

The remaining clauses having been agreed to,

Sir G. BOWYER brought up a new clause in place of clause 1, which on a former occasion had been postponed. This clause was also opposed, and was at length withdrawn,

Sir G. C. LEWIS proposing, in lieu of it, the second clause of his bill of last year, which was adopted.

Mr. NEWDEGATE brought up a clause in accordance with the provisions of the 10th of Geo. IV., regulating the possession of property by religious orders in this country, which was also agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed through committee.

The Industrial Act (1857,) Amendment Bill went through committee, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to four.

EUROPEAN FORCE (INDIA) BILL.

At the evening sitting, on the order of the day for the third reading of the European Force (India) Bill,

Mr. DOBSON opposed the bill, on the ground of the danger India would run of being denuded of troops altogether.

Mr. VANSITTART observed, that the discussion on the bill out of doors had shown the antagonism of the two forces, which it would be difficult to remove.

Mr. H. WILLOUGHBY reiterated his objection to the bill, which, though a small one, was fraught with important consequences; even those most anxious for amalgamation, did not know how to get about it.

Sir J. COLEBROOKE cited the Duke of Wellington, in favour of the entire separation of the two services, and spoke at length in favour of the naval forces, not only better fitted for Indian warfare, but more healthy and better able to stand the climate. He disproved the allegations brought against their conduct during the late difficulties attending the transfer of India to the Crown, as condemning the whole for the misconduct of the few, for which the whole army ought not to be punished.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months, alleging the differences of the Secretary for India with his council, the paper referring to which ought to have been laid upon the table. He complained with much bitterness of the conduct of Sir C. Wood in the affair.

Mr. G. SMITH seconded the amendment.

Mr. T. G. BARING submitted that the lateness of the session, which had been so recently alluded to by the opponents of the bill, was not a valid argument against it. Ample opportunity had, in fact, been afforded for considering the measure, which had undergone ample discussion.

The bill was opposed by Sir De Lacy Evans, and Sir H. Verner; it was supported by Colonel P. Herbert.

Mr. HORSMAN repeated the arguments by which he had on previous stages sought to persuade the House to reject the bill. He cited the authority of many Governors, and other high officials and officers of great experience in Indian affairs, who had expressed their disapproval of this proposition for destroying the local army in India.

After a few remarks by Sir H. Farquhar and Mr. Mangles; and some observations and a reply from Sir C. Wood, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The report of the committee on the Customs' duties having been taken into consideration,

Sir F. KELLY moved that the resolution relative to malt should be recommitted, with a view of augmenting the import duty on that article from 25s. to 26s. per quarter. The higher rate was, he contended, the minimum rate which would place the native producer of malt on a par with his foreign rival.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion. The British maltsters, he had good reason to believe, feared no foreign rival, and were perfectly satisfied with the arrangement of Government respecting the import duty. No case had, he maintained, been made out for creating in favour of malt an exception to the equality between Customs and Excise duties published by the Commercial Treaty with France.

Major Parker supported the motion.

After some observations by Mr. Bass, the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 7 to 49. The resolution was then agreed to.

The resolution of the committee on the Customs and Excise duties upon paper and wines were brought up and agreed to.

The Titles to Land (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

GOVERNMENT BILLS ABANDONED EN MASSE.

The order for the Committal of Offences against the Persons Bill, and six companion measures, intended to consolidate the criminal law of the country, and which had already passed the House of Lords, were discharged.

On the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who announced that the whole series of bills were abandoned, on the ground that no time remained for their consideration this year. The Government, he added, hoped to reintroduce the bills with improvements, at an early period of the ensuing session.

The orders were then consequently discharged after a brief conversation.

The remaining business on the paper was disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 1-20 a.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—4 to 1 agst Wizard (taken); 4 to 1 agst Thormanby (taken); 28 to 1 agst Stampedo; 25 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (taken); 50 to 1 agst Sir William (taken).

Ebor Handicap—6 to 1 agst Defender (taken); 100 to 8 agst Fan; 100 to 8 agst Gladiolus (taken); 100 to 7 agst Gelderland (taken); 100 to 6 agst Moorhen; 100 to 5 agst War Lord.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.

Holyoak—Newcastle, 1st; Altos, 2nd.
Borough—Earl Essex, 1st; Lava, 2nd; Miss Julia, 3rd.
Chillington—Lady Clifden, 1st; Sporting Life, 2nd; Esther, 3rd.
Cleveland Cup—Athos, 1st; Defender, 2nd.
Nursery—Sacredo, 1st; Astarte, 2nd.
Biennial—Horror, 1st; North Lincoln, 2nd.

RIPON RACES.

Innkeepers' Plate—Moderate, 1st; Weasel, 2nd; Tousle, 3rd. Six ran.
Members' Plate—Malphos, 1st; Punch, 2nd; Desmond, 3rd. Large ran.
City Plate—Eidolon, 1st; Prologue, 2nd; Tousle, 3rd. Nine ran.
Nursery—Silverhair, 1st; Crusade, 2nd. Fourteen ran.

RAILWAY IRREGULARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Permit me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to call the attention of the officials of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or, at least, of the person who has the management of the trains, to an arrangement which causes much inconvenience to many of the passengers.

On Sunday last I was obliged to travel by the train which should arrive in Dublin at half-past nine in the evening, but did not reach town till past ten o'clock, being upwards of half an hour late. The delay was caused by an excursion train, containing the families of the company's servants, being attached to that which was appropriated for the conveyance of the ordinary passengers, and thus the public were made to suffer for the apparent generosity of the company.

It is quite right that the servants and labourers employed by the company should receive an indulgence of this kind at the hands of their employers, and it is far from my wish or intention to interfere with its being granted. But, surely, sir, if the company wish to be generous they would afford to grant a special train for this purpose, and thus be just towards the public, as well as generous to their servants. But this would entail the expense of an additional engine; and the same cheese-paring economy which prevents the furnishing of second-class carriages with a cushion, or any comfort to distinguish them from third-class conveyances, prefers that the public should be unreasonably and unfairly detained, rather than that the company should be put to this trifling expense, even though this were incurred for the indulgence of their own employees.

I should not address you on this subject, but that the same thing occurred on the Sunday before last, and probably may be repeated again on next Sunday; and it is not only unfair to the passengers, but also unseemly to the public, to have the Sabbath-day profaned by the noise and uproar produced by discordant bands of inharmonious music, and unruly spirits excited by the dissipation of a disorderly day.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Viator.

THE POOR OF ERRIS.

The following letter has been addressed to the secretary of the Goldsmith Dramatic Society:—

Belmullet, August 4th, 1860.

Dear Sir,—I feel greatly obliged for your remittance of £20, the result of the entertainment given by the Goldsmith Dramatic Society, for the poor of Erris. It has come in good time, and the poor of Erris cannot but be obliged to you and the kind friends who have so warmly and so successfully espoused our cause.—I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

Patrick Malone, P.P.

George B. Hopper, Esq., Treasurer G.D.S.

DEPARTURE OF THE PARANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Galway, Tuesday.

The Royal Mail steamship Parana left our port at a quarter after three o'clock this afternoon, having two hundred and twenty-five passengers and the mails, which consisted of eighteen bags, for New York and St. John's. These (excepting three bags from Galway) came by special train from Dublin, which left the Broadstone at eleven o'clock a.m., and arrived at 2-20 p.m. They were at once conveyed to the Shamrock steam tender, and thence to the Parana, which had the anchor up on the train being signalled, and started immediately after receiving the mails. Lieutenant Cashman, R.N., went out as the Government officer in charge.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The case of the person calling himself the Rev. Mr. MacIntyre will again come before the magistrate, at the Head Police-office, on Friday next. It is most desirable that anyone who may be aware of any circumstances calculated to throw light on Mr. MacIntyre's antecedents will attend on that occasion.

Archery.—A meeting of the County of Dublin Archery Club will be held this afternoon, in the grounds at the back of Monkstown Castle. Over 500 ladies and gentlemen are expected to be present.

The Curragh.—The troops at the Curragh will be reviewed to-day. The different regiments will be formed on the ground at 11 o'clock.

Prince Alfred in the Brazils.—The Euryalus entered the port of Rio Janeiro on the 29th June, and on the following morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by the Mordomo of the Emperor, went on board to visit his Royal Highness, the frigate saluting the illustrious visitors on their arrival. At five o'clock in the afternoon the Prince landed at the Arsenal, and, together with his tutor and the British minister, entered one of the Emperor's carriages and paid a visit to his Majesty at Christovao. On the 2nd the royal steam yacht was in waiting to take the Prince to the summer residence of the Emperor at Petropolis, which had been duly prepared for his reception. On the morning of the 3rd the Emperor went on board the Euryalus to lunch with his Royal Highness, the Buzzard, Madagascar, and Leopard manning their yards and firing a royal salute. At half-past 4 the Emperor landed at the Arsenal, accompanied by the Prince. The British minister, Admiral Lushington, Captain Tarleton, the Secretary of the Legation, and the officers of the Euryalus, had the honour of dining with the royal party at St. Christovao, and in the evening attended the theatre of San Pedro. On the 4th a carriage of the Emperor was placed at the disposal of the Prince, who drove to the Botanical Gardens, Hospital of Pedro Segundo, Tijuca, &c.; and in the evening attended at the opera-house, with the Emperor and Empress, a representation of Joan d'Arc. The principal performers were Medori and Mirate. On the 6th, a few hours after the arrival of the Magdalena, the Euryalus left for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Two Queens of Naples.—It is not generally known that the immediate cause of the departure of the ex-Queen from Naples proceeds from nothing less than a violent dispute and personal altercation with the reigning Queen. The latter is very sensitive and very frank; the former is very proud and very Jesuitical. One day, after the family council had received unpleasant accounts of the state of affairs, the young Queen could not restrain her feelings, but proceeded to the apartment of the Queen Dowager, and, after making her acquainted with the bad news just received, she told her that the throne of Naples was lost for ever, and that she, the ex-Queen might consider herself the cause of the ruin of the family, owing to the bad advice and example which she had always offered to the late King; upon which the ex-Queen, without uttering a single word, rose up from her chair, and, report says, they came to blows. At all events, the rupture is so decided that reconciliation is declared to be impossible.—*Post.*

Commissioner Yeh's Watch.—A curious-looking watch, formerly the property of the famous Chinese Commissioner Yeh, and now in the possession of Major-General Meade, of Belmont, was sent to Mr. Hawkesworth, Grand Parade, Cork, last week, to be cleaned. Its size is not what could be termed in the present day "elegant," it being more than twice that of the largest old-fashioned English watches, and it is rather gaudy in the style of ornament; but, taking it altogether, and considering that his Excellency is a barbarian, he certainly displayed a creditable amount of taste in his watch. It is a duplex watch, with compensation balance and patent stop-work, and the works are electro-gilt, and very nicely carved. It is a splendid timekeeper, being little short of a chronometer in that respect. The dial is of white enamel, like those of our English watches, but with a very large second hand which takes in nearly the full circumference of the dial in its circle. The back is also ornamented with coloured enamel, representing a cluster of bright flowers, in the centre of which is a nest containing two doves; around the edges, back and front, are two rows of pearls, and the outer rim of the watch, between these, is divided into squares, enamelled in blue, white, green and gold, in each of which is a Chinese character. There is attached to it a piece of silk work, now much discoloured, but plentifully ornamented, like the watch itself, with pearls. With it is a bag for the watch, composed of blue silk lined with pink, and handsomely embroidered. The watch itself is of Swiss manufacture, as the words "Bovet Fleurrier" engraved on it, indicate, and is certainly a handsome article and must have cost the Commissioner a large sum, though it would be most unsuitable for the fob of a modern European gentleman.

Suicide by a Coroner.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the Ship Inn, Redcliffhill, Bristol, before Mr. J. B. Grindon, city coroner, on the body of Mr. George Hayes Hinchcliffe, one of the coroners for the county of Stafford. The circumstances attending the case were of a melancholy and almost romantic character. The deceased gentleman was married only as lately as Wednesday last, at West Bromwich, to a lady of equal position in society, to whom he had been for some time previously engaged, and in the course of that day the newly-wedded pair arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Clifton, on their trip for the honeymoon. Nothing strange was observed in the manner of the bridegroom until he went to his wife's chamber sometime after she had retired for the night, and shortly afterwards reappeared and requested to be provided with another bedroom. The house being full, Mr. Hinchcliffe was told that he could not be accommodated, and he then left the Queen's and proceeded to the Sedan-chair Tavern, on the Broad-quay, where he slept for the night. His wife, alarmed at his strange behaviour, telegraphed for her brother, Mr. Fereday, of West Bromwich, who arrived in the course of the following day, and Mr. Hinchcliffe was sought out and prevailed on to return to his wife. He dined with her and her brother the same evening, but again left the Queen's, and there is reason to believe he wandered about all night. On Saturday he took lodgings for the night at the house of Mr. Price, grocer, of Thomas-street, and there committed suicide under the strange circumstances disclosed in the subjoined evidence. William Bateman Reed deposed—I am the proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, Tyndall's-park; on Wednesday evening last the deceased arrived at my hotel with a lady; they had the appearance of a newly-married couple; the body I have seen at the General Hospital is the body of the gentleman; late in the evening the chambermaid informed me that the bridegroom retired to his room sometime after the lady, and he came out shortly afterwards and asked for another bed; we could not accommodate him, and he left the house without any luggage; the next morning the lady telegraphed to her friends, requesting them to come down; the gentleman returned on the following morning, and asked to see the lady, but she refused to do so unless in the presence of her brother, Mr. Fereday, to whom she had telegraphed, requesting him to come down, as she was in extreme danger; I removed the lady to my private house, as she stated that she feared her husband had gone insane; in the afternoon a man in the garb of a sailor came for Mr. Hinchcliffe's luggage, but I did not let him have it, I went with the brother-in-law and found deceased at the Steampacket Tavern. He returned to our house, and dined with his wife and brother-in-law. He appeared to be very low in spirits. The brother-in-law told me he could not discover any reason why they should separate. I spoke to the deceased between 10 and 11 o'clock, and he told me that he had gone into his wife's bedroom on the Wednesday evening and told her that they could not be happy together. She said, "Good God! you had better leave the room," and he did so. This, he said, was all that passed. On Thursday evening he left our house, and went, as I ascertained, to the Sedan-chair, and slept there that night. He called again at our house on Friday and Saturday, on which latter day his wife and brother-in-law had left. Walter Thomas, grocer, of 99, Thomas-street, Bristol.—I saw deceased on Saturday night a little before twelve o'clock; he asked me if I had a spare bed; I told him I did not let lodgings, but he could get a bed at the Queen's Head, close by; he said he did not want to go to an inn, and, after consulting my wife, I agreed to accommodate him with a bed; I accompanied him to his bedroom; he looked to see if there was any water in the bottle, and I got him some and he drank it; he made no particular observation; he said he would breakfast with us the following morning; he asked if I could let him have a razor and brush in the morning, and I said I would; I went to bed about a quarter after 12, and was roused the following morning about 2 o'clock, by the Police-sergeant Foot—About twenty minutes to two on Sunday morning I saw a man at the top of Mr. Price's house, who said he had been robbed, and on my ringing the bell he told me it was all right, as he had found what he had lost; another officer came up, and we asked him (deceased) his name and residence, but he refused to give them, and said he did not believe we were policemen at all; several persons gathered round, and I said I would call up Mr. Price and see who his lodger was; we had had information of a man having escaped from Dr. Fox's Asylum; I went away and returned in a few minutes, when I saw the man holding on by the window sash; I cautioned him of his danger, and in a minute or so his hold gave way, and he fell into the street; I immediately picked him up, and found him apparently dead; in two or three minutes after rousing Mr. Price, and getting a shutter to put the body on, we took deceased to the General Hospital.—Police-constable 185 confirmed the evidence of the last witness. Mr. Dowling, house surgeon at the Bristol General Hospital—I was at the hospital when deceased was brought there on Sunday morning; he was then dead; his skull was fractured in such a way as to cause his death; he had a fracture on the left thigh also; I have made an external examination of the body; deceased was suffering from hernia; it was not in a dangerous state; he wore a truss; there are many popular prejudices that hernia is more serious than it really is, and, if viewed in that particular light, a sensitive man's mind might be affected by this disease. The Rev. George Frederick Wade, incumbent of Eastoft, Yorkshire, brother-in-law of the deceased.—I never knew deceased anything but perfectly sane; I married him a few days ago at West Broomwich; he left for Clifton; I am certain he is the person now lying dead at the General Hospital; I have known deceased for nearly 20 years; he was considered by all who knew him as the ideal of all that was honourable, truthful, and gentlemanlike; he succeeded his father as one of the coroners for Staffordshire, having been elected by an overwhelming majority; he was exceedingly nervous I have known him faint at matters which another man would only laugh at; I saw his brother-in-law, Mr. Fereday, on Saturday, who told me of all the strange things that had happened up to that time; I was astonished, as when I saw him and his wife leave I thought what a happy couple they were; deceased was very excitable, particularly sensitive of anything like blame; the rupture which has been spoken of took place while he was hunting; there was nothing to have prevented him and his wife from living happily together; his wife was an exceedingly nervous lady, and no doubt that has made matters worse; I do not believe the deceased would have destroyed himself had he been in possession of his faculties; he was quite alive to the sin of self-destruction; I respected him as I respect few persons in this world, and loved him dearly; he was 33 years of age. Frederick Kalkroven—I keep the Sedan Chair, Broadquay; on Thursday evening deceased came to my house in a cab, and ordered a bed; he took no refreshment of any kind; he was very quiet; he went to bed a little before 12; he brought a large carpet bag and two coats with him; nothing about his manners betrayed insanity; he went out in the morning without taking any breakfast; he did not return that day; he left his bag open in the bedroom; Between five and six on Sunday evening he came with an officer, and said he wanted to pay his bill; he was very quiet at the time; he paid his bill, and left, as I understood, for the railway station. Mary Ann Tovey, of Waterloo-court, Thomas-street.—I saw deceased on the housetop of Mr. Price on Saturday night for some time, he said he wanted a policeman; I told him there were two there; he said I was trying to "gammon" him; they were not policemen; he talked like a man deranged; I saw him fall from the window into the street. Police-constable Buller—On Saturday afternoon deceased came to the Central-station and said he had lost his carpetbag at a publichouse on the Quay. I went with him, and found his bag at the Sedan Chair. He then requested me to get a cab for him, as he said he was going by the 6 45 train to Birmingham. I did so. He gave me his name as Mr. Hinchcliffe, of Westbromwich. He talked in a very strange way at times to me, and I thought he was deranged.

The Coroner having summed up, the jury without hesitation found that the deceased destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from Auckland to the 26th of May report that things remained in *statu quo* as regarded the native outbreak.

No fears were, however, felt for life or property in Auckland, or in any place to the north of that city. On the whole less apprehension seemed to be felt, and nothing had occurred to check the tide of emigration which has latterly set in so successfully to New Zealand. The *Sydney Herald* says:—

"News from Taranaki has reached Sydney to the 31st of May by Lord Worsley. At that time the total British force of all arms was about 3,000 men, but the general impression was that they were awaiting reinforcements from England or India before any further operations would be undertaken. Wiremu Kingi had been joined by the Waikatos, about 1,000 strong. A new Maori stockade had been erected at Tapulari Kauri, and was very strong. A succession of plateaus had been fortified by palisading and entrenchments surrounded by forest. A party of military and militia on the 2d, in search of fuel, were approached by a detachment of Maoris, but effected a retreat. The light company of the 60th went in search of the enemy, but without success. Mr. Brown, editor of the *Taranaki Herald*, going beyond the prescribed limits towards the pah, was fired at by three Maoris in ambush, one of whom had been two years in his own employment. He was so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover."

SICILY.

A correspondent, writing from Messina, July 31, says:—

An order was issued on the 28th inst., by Marshal Clary, advising the different Consuls to order the ships of war and merchant vessels to leave the harbour.

The French steamer Descartes steamed out at 6 o'clock p.m., and the next morning at daybreak the English, Austrian, and Sardinian steamers followed, and at about 9 a.m. not a single merchant vessel was in port; the town was deserted by all its inhabitants. M—, together with the French Consul and his family, and about 200 other persons, among whom was the Bishop of Messina, were on board of the Descartes, anchored about two miles from the city.

On the 25th a large Neapolitan fleet arrived, and troops were shipped to Calabria and Naples. On the 26th General Medici had an interview with Marshal Clary, to agree on the complete evacuation of the forts, citadel, and city, but the conditions of the Marshal could not be accepted by General Medici, who started off immediately to confer with General Garibaldi. On the 27th a body of Garibaldi's troops entered Messina. On the 28th Garibaldi arrived, and immediately afterwards the convention, of which you will have already received a copy, was concluded by the two parties.

The next day in the afternoon the Descartes returned into the harbour, and so did the other steamers, and on the 29th all the merchant vessels were again at their regular anchorage. This morning the archives of the consulate were landed.

General Garibaldi, immediately on his arrival, visited the Faro Point, and began to fortify it; he has already united there about 4,000 men, and 200 boats, with the intention to go over into Calabria. It is believed the expedition will leave this night, or early to-morrow morning. The number of troops in the city is about 12,000; with those under General Medici, Colonel Fabrizi, and Cosenz.

Early on Saturday morning the marble statues of King Francis I. and Ferdinand I., placed on the square of the cathedral, were broken down by the mob, and the heads dragged through the streets. To avoid the continuance of this Vandalism, General Garibaldi had the statue of King Ferdinand II. and that of King Charles III. taken down and brought into the museum of this city. The enthusiasm in the town is immense, and a large number of young men are engaging to follow the Dictator's fortunes. It seems to be certain that but little opposition, if any, will be made against the triumphal march of the Liberator towards Naples, which he expects to enter about the 15th of August. I sincerely hope you will not suffer more than we did at Messina. The citadel keeps a garrison of 4,000 men, and will probably not surrender before Naples has fallen.

P.S.—There are two American officers in the army of Garibaldi, at present here; one is Dr. Warwick, of Richmond, Virginia, with a captain's rank; the other a Sicilian, an adopted citizen of the United States, Mr. Joseph P. Agresta, who serves as lieutenant. There is also another American officer at Palermo, Captain Watson.

THE MASSACRES AT DAMASCUS.

A letter from Abdel Kader himself gives us the most authentic account, yet received, of the massacres at Damascus. The Emir writes to the managers of the silk works at Krey:—

"Damascus, 27th Zilhege, 1270 (July 18).

"Dear and Honoured Friends—I greatly desire to see you, and pray Allah to preserve you. I have received your honoured letter, dated July 13, inquiring what happened to the Christians at Damascus. In answer, you are informed that on Monday, July 9, at about two in the afternoon, the war broke out, in consequence of a punishment inflicted on a few Mussulmans who had insulted the Christians. These Mussulmans, in a state of frenzy, rushed, armed to the teeth, to the Christian quarter, and began slaying, burning, and pillaging at the same time. The Turkish soldiers came to assist them, under the pretence of putting an end to the disturbance, but making common cause with the rioters, and killing, robbing, and plundering with them. A few old Mussulmans made efforts to stop the business, but the Turkish officers had no wish for peace, and, on the contrary, hounded on their soldiers against the unfortunate Christians, the soldiers being aided by hordes of plunderers belonging to every sect. Seeing matters were so desperate, I lost no time in taking under my protection these unfortunate Christians. I sallied forth, taking my Algerines with me, and we were able to save the lives of men, women, and children, and bring them home with us. This state of things lasted Monday and Tuesday, during which the rioters did not cease to kill, burn, and immolate the Christians, without the Governor affording them any help. I sent for M. Lanusse, the French Consul, and other Frenchmen, to protect them from the fury of the mob. On the Wednesday, under the pretence of two Mussulmans having been found murdered, which was not the case, the war recommenced. Yet Damascus has a Governor; but it is the same thing as if it had not one. For me, I deplore the disaster which has befallen the Christians. The places where their houses stood cannot be recognised; all their dwellings are reduced to ashes. The number killed is not yet known, but it is estimated at 3,300. All the Europeans and Christians I have collected are in safety in my house. I provide them with all they want, and pray Allah to save the unfortunate Christians from these fanatics.—Abdel Kader ben Mahi-eddin."

THE CONVENTION ON SYRIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following protocols:—

"First Protocol of the Conference held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the 3rd August, 1860.

"His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, wishing, by prompt and efficacious measures, to stop the effusion of blood in Syria, and to testify his firm resolution to maintain order and peace among the populations placed under his sovereignty, and their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having offered their active co-operation, which his Majesty the Sultan has accepted, the representatives of their said Majesties and of his Royal Highness have agreed to the following articles:—

"Art. 1. A body of European troops, which may amount to 12,000 men, shall be sent to Syria to contribute to the re-establishment of tranquility.

"Art. 2. His Majesty the Emperor of the French consents to furnish immediately the half of this body of troops. If it should become necessary to raise its effective to the number stipulated in the preceding article the High Powers will come without delay to an understanding with the Porte by the ordinary diplomatic means on the designation of those among them who will have to provide them.

"Art. 3. The commander-in-chief of the expedition will enter on his arrival into communication with the extraordinary commissioner of the Porte, in order to combine all the measures enacted by circumstances, and to take the positions which they will have to occupy to carry out the object of the present act.

"Art. 4. Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, promise to maintain sufficient naval forces to concur in securing success to the common efforts for the re-establishment of tranquillity on the coast (littoral) of Syria.

"Art 5. The High Parties, convinced that that time will suffice to attain the object of pacification which they have in view, fix six months as the duration of the occupation by the European troops in Syria.

"Art. 6. The Sublime Porte engages to facilitate as much as depends upon it the subsistence and provisioning of the expeditionary corps.

"It is understood that the six preceding articles shall be textually converted into a convention which shall receive the signatures of the undersigned representatives, as well as that they will be provided with full powers from their Sovereigns, but that stipulations of this protocol shall be immediately acted upon with vigour.

"Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires de Prusse, nevertheless, will cause it to be observed that the present distribution of the Prussian ships of war will not permit his Government to co-operate at present in carrying out Article 4.

"Done at Paris, on the 3rd of August, 1860, in six expeditions.

"Thouvenel. Metternich.
Cowley. Reuss.
Kisseleff. Ahmet Vefyk."

"Second Protocol of the Conference held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the 3rd August, 1860.

"The plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, desiring to establish, in conformity with the intentions of their respective Courts, the true character of the succour lent to the Sublime Porte in the terms of the protocol signed on the same day, the sentiments which have dictated the clauses of this act, and their complete disinterestedness, declare in the most formal manner that the contracting Powers neither intend to obtain, nor will obtain, in the execution of their engagements any territorial advantage, any exclusive influence, nor any concession touching the commerce of their subjects, and which shall not be accorded to the subjects of all other nations.

"Nevertheless, this will not prevent them recalling here the acts emanated from his Majesty the Sultan, of which Article IX. of the treaty of March 30, 1860, has proved the great value, and expressing the importance which their respective Courts attach to their being, agreeably to the solemn promises of the Sublime Porte, serious administrative ameliorations adopted in the condition of the Christian populations of every rite in the Ottoman empire.

"The plenipotentiaries of Turkey will take cognisance of this declaration of the representatives of the High Powers, and charge themselves with the transmission of it to their Court, causing it to be observed that the Sublime Porte has employed, and will continue to employ, its efforts in accordance with the wish above expressed.

"Done at Paris, on the 3rd of August, 1860, in six expeditions.

"Thouvenel. Metternich.
Cowley. Reuss.
Kisseleff. Ahmet Vefyk."

ATHY REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This regatta is to be held on Monday next, should the weather prove favourable, and, judging from the liberal programme issued by the committee, good sport is anticipated more particularly as arrangements have been made to have pony races at the conclusion of the boat races.

First Race—8 sovs, open to pair-oared boats. Three *bona fide* entries or no race. Entrance, 5s.

Second Race—Silver Challenge Cup, value 15 sovs, with £2 added, open to two-oared boats (outriggers excepted), the property of, and to be rowed by, persons residing in Athy; to be won at three successive regattas before becoming the property of the winner. Entrance, 5s.

Third Race—Ladies' Silver Challenge Cup, value 12 sovs, with £5 added, open to pair-oared boats, and to be won at three successive regattas before becoming the property of the winner. Entrance, 5s.

Fourth Race—Ladies' Purse, open to pair-oared pleasure boats. Entrance, 2s. 6d.

Fifth and Sixth Races—Polling Cots—First boat, £1; second boat, 5s.; turf boats, first, £1.

The Pony Races are to be run in heats. The winner of the first race to get £5; the second race £3. The Regatta Ball will be held in the evening, which will add in no small degree to the amusements.

CRICKET.

EAGLE CRICKET CLUB v. DALKEY.

This match was played in the Phoenix Park on Saturday last, and ended in favour of the Eagle by 118 runs, a result which was mainly attributable to the brilliant batting of Messrs. T. Phillips and Johnstone; and the excellent bowling of Mr. Nowlan. For Dalkey, Mr. A. Carpenter batted well, and the round-hand bowling of Mr. Goddard was difficult to play. The score was as follows:—

DALKEY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
— White, Esq, c Kennedy, b Nolan	7	c Gartlan, b Williams	3
— Goddard, Esq, c Kennedy, b Williams	4	c Gartlan, b Williams	3
— Ellis, Esq, b Nolan	1	c Gartlan, b Williams	7
H Carpenter, Esq, b Nowlan	4	c and b Williams	4
J Preston, Esq, c Welland, b Williams	0	b Williams	2
A Carpenter, Esq, h w, b May	18	b Nowlan	0
J White, Esq, b Nowlan	2	Not out	5
— Hunt, Esq, b Nowlan	0	c Gartlan, b Nowlan	1
J Parnell, Esq, b Nowlan	0	c Kennedy, b Williams	0
W Preston, Esq, b Nowlan	0	b Williams	0
A Parnell, Esq, not out	0	b Williams	0
Byes	1		2
Total	37	Total	29

EAGLE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T Phillips, Esq, not out	0	c Parnell, b Carpenter	52
E Johnstone, Esq, b Preston	0	l b w, b Goddard	30
S Williams, Esq, b Goddard	4	b Goddard	17
J Kennedy, Esq, b Goddard	11	b Goddard	2
C Welland, Esq, b Goddard	5	b Preston	2
E Nolan, Esq, c Ellis, b Preston	6	c Carpenter, b Goddard	0
J Beaty, Esq, run out	2	not out	0
H Doran, Esq, run out	0	b Preston	5
P May, Esq, l b w, b Preston	0	b Preston	2
— Gartlan, Esq, b Goddard	1	b Carpenter	0
R Andrews, Esq, b Preston	0	run out	1
B 4, w 11, n b 3	18	b 14, w 7, n b 3	24
Total	47	Total	135

WOODFORT v. NEWBERRY.

The return match between these clubs was played on the 4th and 6th inst., on the ground of the latter club, and terminated in favour of the latter by 26 runs. As there was not time to play the second, the match was decided by the first innings. On the Newberry side the batting of Messrs. Johnston, Good, and Bryan was admirable, notwithstanding the excellent bowling on the Woodfort side. This match, which was well contested, excited considerable interest. Annexed is the score:—

WOODFORT.

T. Hargan, b Vanston	0
A. Keeffe, c Butt, b Vanston	0
J. Sheahan, b Johnston	1
J. Connor, c Butt, b Vanston	14
D. Buckley, b Johnston	4
G. S. Ware, b Vanston	0
J. Connel, b Johnston	0
J. Benn, b Vanston	7
— Dinan, b Johnston	0
N. Carroll, b Vanston	6
W. Benn, not out	6
Byes	3
Total	42

NEWBERRY.

H. Swanzy, C. Buckley, b Ware	0
H. R. Swanzy, not out	4
W. Johnston, b Hargan	18
G. Butt, b Buckley	1
J. Vanston, b Ware	3
J. Good, b Buckley	16
M. Daniel, b Buckley	0
J. Bryan, b Ware	15
T. Heartnett, C. Carroll, b Ware	4
J. Healy, b Buckely	8
M. Bolster, b Ware	0
B 3, w 1	4
Total	68

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE.

The Superior Council of Commerce of France has already held four sittings devoted to inquiry into the cotton trade. It has heard a great number of French, English, and Belgian manufacturers. The sittings were sometimes prolonged nearly to 7 o'clock in the evening, and all were presided over by M. Rouher, Minister of Commerce.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 7.—The "Moniteur" publishes a decree allowing the importation of wool through any Customs stations in France. The "Moniteur" also announces the arrival and enthusiastic reception of the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons.

The "Constitutionnel" publishes an article of some length, for the purpose of showing that Lord Palmerston has ventured on assertions relative to the forces of France that which cannot be justified.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN DANES AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEINERS.

Quarrels between officers of the Danish service and citizens have taken place at Rendsborg.

AUSTRIA.

The "Perseveranza" of Milan of the 3rd gives it as its opinion that not only Spain, but also Italy ought in future, to have a voice in the congress of Europe.

A Vienna letter says the opening of the railway from Munich to Vienna is definitely fixed for the 11th inst., when an interview will take place between the King of Bavaria and the Emperor of Austria at Saltcburg.

Prince Petrulla arrived at Genoa on the 4th from Naples, on his way to Vienna.

SARDINIA.

Turin, 2d August.—1,000 volunteers left to-day for Sicily, and 5,000 more were to have left on the 4th. The number of men conveyed by sea amounts to 25,000.

The morning papers severally contain leaders on last night's debate. From the result having been anticipated a great deal of their interest is lost.

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva, Aug. 7.—The Federal Council has received a note from the Swedish Government, dated 18th July, reiterating the intention of Sweden to support the claim of Switzerland at the conference on the affairs of Savoy. The annual Federal fete has taken place at Geneva. Officers from all parts of Switzerland, to the number of 1,200, assembled on the occasion.

AMERICA.

Derry, August 7.—The Nova Scotian, from Quebec on the 28th July, has arrived; all mails landed. The Vigo, from Liverpool, had arrived out on the 27th The New York Stock Market was active, and prices higher. Money and exchange are unaltered. The flour market was heavy, but prices were not quotably lower; sales, 15,000 brls.; Canadian dull; wheat and corn were unchanged; oats dull, but steady; lard firm; whiskey dull.

New Orleans, 25.—The cotton market is unchanged; sales, 1,000 bales.

Baltimore.—Flour inactive; wheat steady; corn quiet.

Buffalo.—Flour dull; corn closed ½c. brisker.

HER MAJESTY'S JOURNEY.

York, Tuesday, 2-20 a.m.—The journey from the metropolis to this place over the Great Northern Railway has been pursued with unerring accuracy. Her Majesty's journey northwards, was resumed at twenty minutes after two o'clock.

FAILURES.

It was announced to-day that Mr. E. M. Abbott, of the Bow Brewery, has been obliged to suspend payment. The liabilities are estimated at £100,000. The estate is not expected to pay in full.

The bills of Mr. John Craft, provision merchant, of Philpot-lane, and of Mr. John Craft, jun., of Knightsbridge, have been returned. The amount of liabilities is believed to be moderate.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The weather of the past week though below the usual temperature, and clouds with some rain has further improved the appearance of the crops, and has been more calculated to produce a better harvest than a very hot sun. Even with fine weather there cannot be any serious decline till the new crop appears in quantity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the general meeting of the City of London Brewery Company, a dividend of 6 per cent. per, both on the preference and ordinary shares, was declared.

The Osprey and Dominion have arrived from China, with 1,063,100 lbs. of tea.

The South Eastern Railway traffic return shows this week, an increase of 4,027.

The "Daily News," in alluding to the division on the paper duties remarks the lists were too unequal, and the issue of the battle too well ascertained beforehand, to make the contest exciting, but as probably one of the last of its kind that our generation will witness. It was not uninstructive, and it closes the session with eclat.

SLIGO BOROUGH ELECTION—Monday.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Right Hon. John Wynne was held (this day), in the County Court-house. Four candidates were proposed, viz.:—Mr. Somers, who, for many years represented the borough; Mr. Tenison, Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., and Mr. Reilly. The last gentleman was, however, put forward merely to give him an opportunity of making a speech on behalf of Mr. Tenison. It is difficult to speak with certainty respecting Mr. Somers' position or intentions. His address, which was of considerable length, was certainly not favourable either to Mr. Macdonogh or Mr. Tenison, both of whom he assailed with considerable talent and bitterness, and urged his own claims to be the adopted of the Liberal party. He charged Mr. Tenison with having acted ungraciously and contemptuously towards him, because, at the Leitrim election of 1857, he (Mr. Somers) had, at great personal inconvenience, attended to support Mr. Tenison, and the return which the latter made was to come down and canvass the electors of Sligo on the present occasion after having received a letter from Mr. Somers, soliciting his support, which he did not condescend to reply to. Mr. Somers then accused Mr. Macdonogh with tergiversation, and referred to his candidature for Carrickfergus, and his address to the electors when he sought their suffrages as a Liberal. He concluded by calling upon the Liberal party to be true to their old friend—to wit, himself—and to reject the strangers.

Mr. Tenison next briefly addressed the electors, and said that his principles were to treat all parties with equal fairness—Protestants, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics—and all other religious denominations. He dwelt greatly on the circumstance of being possessed of property in Sligo, and urged that it identified his interest completely with those of the electors.

Mr. Macdonogh replied, in the first place, to the charge of tergiversation made against him. He said that he had addressed the electors of Carrickfergus as a Liberal Conservative—a follower of the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel. He did not go with the party who at present called themselves Peelites, and who had travelled far beyond the liberal Conservatism of the great statesman whose name they assumed. These were the principles on which he addressed the electors of Carrickfergus, and to those broad and constitutional principles equally opposed to rash innovation, or to the maintenance of any known evil, he still adhered. He said he had peculiar claims upon the people of Sligo, having been born in the county, and having received his education and spent his boyhood in that town His career, collegiate and professional, was such as he believed did no discredit to himself or the people who had a right to claim him as one of themselves. He had never been a prominent man in politics, but he never voted in favour of any but Conservative candidates. He had twice recorded his votes in Dublin in favour of Grogan and Vance, and although, at the last general election, a judge's son solicited him to vote for the son of the Chancellor, he refused to do so, and was one of the first to record his vote in favour of the Conservative members. This, he submitted, was the true test of principle and a sufficient answer to the many calumnies which were industriously circulated respecting him. Would Mr. Tenison, he asked, be a suitable representative for a great and rising commercial town? Would he, by his ability and energy, be likely to make himself felt in Parliament, or to secure local advantages for the place which he represented? They had heard Mr. Tenison to-day not able to address them himself, and obliged to resort to the expedient of bringing down Mr. Reilly to be his orator. (Cheers.) With respect to the principles of Mr. Tenison, he came forward as a Whig—and what good, he would ask, had the Whigs ever done for Ireland? The hereditary policy of the Whigs was antagonistic to Ireland from the earliest times down to their last act—their attempt to annul the Galway subsidy. The learned gentleman then continued:—I desire, in the first instance, to remark upon the different modes in which the election has been conducted on the part of my opponent and myself. Some unknown scribe, revelling in the licence of a period of this sort, has thought fit to aim his puny darts at me. In the desperation of a failing cause—that of Whiggery—he fancied that the best policy was to endeavour to divide the Conservatives. On the other hand, I gave special directions that no person on my behalf should condescend to notice this miserable and abortive effort, or to retaliate. I needed no such acts—

"Integer vitæ scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauri jaculis, neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis
Fusce, pharetra."

But though disdaining to notice slander, or to sanction the slandering of Mr. Tenison, yet I shall exercise my right, in common with the rest of the public, of commenting upon his address. Before I proceed to do so, I would say a few words in self-vindication. It was imputed to me that I had changed my political views. I utterly deny that imputation, and I boldly assert that few public men of modern times have exhibited more consistency and adherence to principle. I have ever been a Liberal Conservative. One of the best tests of opinion is that of voting. I never voted except for the Conservative candidates, Sir E. Grogan and Mr. Vance. I was on their committee when Mr. Vance was first elected. The next test is—what class of opinions have I always maintained? I learned my politics in the school of England's most distinguished statesman, when that man led and guided the consolidated Conservative party, Sir Robert Peel. If any person desirous of ascertaining truth, would take the trouble of perusing authentic documents, he would soon learn the extent to which the Empire was indebted to that eminent individual. As to commerce, he was her patron. For some years prior to 1846, the commerce of England was declining—A rose in the chaplet which adorned her diadem was withering; Continental thrones were tottering to their foundations. Sir Robert gave security to England, reviewed the commerce of Great Britain, and grateful Albion has raised his statue in the loveliest structure the world ever saw; and, again, with great appropriateness, another statue, erected in his honour, looks upon and towards the commercial capital of the world, and reposes under the august shelter of the church of St. Paul.—Sir Robert died; his party became scattered—some joined the Whig Radicals, and are proceeding onwards towards revolution; others, like Lord Elcho and Sir Stafford Northcote, have rejoined the Conservative party. With the latter I have acted, and have united myself with that party, out of which Sir Robert originally sprung. But it is said that in 1857 I stood for Carrickfergus as a Whig. False again. There were three candidates—the Tory candidate, Mr. Dobbs; the Whig, Colonel Ferguson; the Liberal-Conservative, myself. Colonel Ferguson did not come to the poll. He had been supported by the Marquis of Donegall, a Whig nobleman. When Colonel Ferguson's resignation, the interest of the Whig Marquis of Donegall was handed over to my remaining opponent, if I had been a Whig, would not that interest have been mine; and this reminds me of an act in my life which I shall ever remember with pride. I distinctly declined to be the nominee of the Marquis of Donegall. Again, it is said that I expressed opinions rather favourable to Lord Palmerston in 1857. I did approve of that portion of Lord Palmerston's policy at that time. 1st—Some excellent appointments to the Ecclesiastical bench in England, which gave great contentment to all kindred Churches and Dissenters. 2nd—His foreign policy towards China. The violation of treaty obligations by the Chinese should necessarily be atoned for; the honour of England and the development of her commerce were at stake, whilst Lord Palmerston was harassed by a combination of Radicals, Milner Gibson, Bright, and Lord John Russell. Why do I not now support Lord Palmerston's Government?—Because I find him associated with those very Radicals, Milner Gibson, Bright, &c., and the Whig Lord John Russell, because their policy is a policy of deceit; because they are one thing in England, and another in Ireland. When were Whig measures other than disastrous to Ireland?—Who called the Whigs base, bloody, and brutal?—Your own O'Connell. He best could paint them who did know them best. Who enacted the penal laws?—The Whigs. Who traded on the pretence of a desire to repeal those laws? The Whigs. Who regretted the Repeal?—The Whigs. Who has given us an Income Tax in time of peace?—The Whigs. Who granted Emancipation?—The Conservatives. Who the National System of Education?—Lord Stanley. Who the Colleges?—Sir R. Peel. Who the Galway subsidy?—The Earl of Derby and Lord Eglinton. To degrade the Irish Church and to bribe the Catholic Bar, was the aim of their policy, I arraign them for their unconstitutional acts. When did Ministers of the Crown on any former occasion abdicate their power, and depute to an irresponsible subject, Mr. Cobden, the power they themselves should wield? At the time the terminable annuities fell in, instead of giving the country the relief to which it was then entitled, they enlarge the deficit and recklessly impair the resources of the empire. Indifferent to the fate of the linen trade of the North of Ireland, these Radicals stipulate nothing for its protection. They press a remission of paper import duties, whilst the export of the raw material from France is actually prohibited. I presume it is in the cause of morality: they increase the duties on spirits. But I am wrong; morality is a word not to be found in the Whig vocabulary. When I reflect for a passing moment upon the incapacity of our rulers, I am tempted to exclaim,

"Quantula sapientia regitur mundus."

Turning from the repulsive features of Whig misrule, I ask you to sustain the cause of Conservatism—that cause which, founded on the immutable principles of morality, venerates the throne, reverences the Constitution, loves that liberty which is ever associated with order, and comprehends alike, within its hallowed circle, all classes and all creeds of men. I said, I would comment on Mr. Tenison's address. In what way does that address entitle him to assume to be your representative? In that bold composition, I can trace no evidence of anything very complimentary to the judgment of the electors. He talks of his property more than once, as though he meant to pay the bad compliment to the electors that the magic word property would have any influence on their imaginations. He is silent on the subject of his politics, perhaps upon the principle that least said is soonest mended. He neither calls himself by any specific name or school, or does he venture to utter any single principle of politics. In his canvass, Captain Tenison was accompanied, for one day at least, by two other captains, and; they all possessed the same inestimable advantage, that they could not hear one word of the answers of the electors. But Mr. Tenison improved upon this. He took sweet counsel with a very valuable member of the community—the schoolmaster. He begged a holiday for the little boys, and I am sure they were very ungrateful, if the little urchins did not shout "Tenison for ever." The schoolmaster having been so much abroad, I should have expected a more eloquent, if not a more polished address. But he was abroad to little purpose, and I believe this address to be the faithful reflex of the mind of the writer. I should like very much to hear Mr. Tenison's notions in reference to the best mode of developing the commercial policy of the country. What does he think of Free Trade? What of the Bankruptcy Bill? What of the Law of Limited Liability? What of the wild Gladstonian policy—reciprocity all on one side. I fear I impose an impossible task upon Mr. Tenison. You see he could not take the schoolmaster into Parliament with him, and, worse again, he could neither hire a poet or an orator to lampoon, or to vilify his opponent. Is a silent individual the fitting representative of this great commercial town? It is true, I have not, as yet, any property in this borough; but I have a higher claim to your favour. I am a Sligo man. My earliest years were passed in this town. In my boyhood I was a frequent sojourner on the adjacent shores of the great Atlantic, and familiar to my memory are the sublime solitudes of Benbulben and the lonely grandeur of Knocknarea. I have visited other countries, and in strange eyes, have made me not a stranger. But the language of the poet is true—

"States fall—arts fade—but nature doth not die;"

And with a slight paraphrase I may exclaim—

"Where'er I roam—whatever worlds I see;
My heart, untravelled, Sligo, turn to thee."

Mr. Reilly next addressed the electors, and most amusing scenes ensued between the candidate and Dr. Ferguson, of Sligo, a supporter of Mr. Macdonogh. Mr. Reilly produced a printed placard, which, he stated, was Mr. Macdonogh's address to the electors of Carrickfergus. He attempted to state what was his version of the effect of the document, but having been called on by the Conservative party to read it, he was reluctantly obliged to do so. The address put forward was nothing contrary to the principles enunciated by Mr. Macdonogh in his speech, and the mistake made by Mr. Reilly had a damaging effect upon his principal, Mr Tenison, and raised Mr. Macdonogh still higher in the estimation of his friends, as it proved from the lips of an enemy, that the charges preferred against him were without foundation. Mr. Reilly concluded by calling on the electors to rally round the banner. At which point he was interrupted by Dr. Ferguson, who completed the sentence with the words—"Macdonogh for ever!" The effect was irresistible.

The show of hands was declared in favour of Tenison. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Macdonogh. The polling will take place on to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8 o'clock. Mr. Macdonogh's friends are confident of success.

The efficient arrangements carried out under the directions of Henry Lyons, Esq., the Mayor, called for a vote of thanks from all sides.

Waterford August Fair.—The fair for this month was held yesterday (Monday), on the hill of Ballybricken. It was not as well attended as some of our recent fairs, and the paucity of buyers rendered the buying of stock languid. The following were the prices obtained for what was sold—Fat cows, £10 to £18; milch ditto, £10 to £14 10s.; strippers, £8 to £10; two year olds, £6 to £8 10s.; yearlings, £3 to £5. Sheep, 30s to 50s. The show of horses was very mediocre.

The Weather and Crops in Scotland.—With the exception of a few days, the weather, since the beginning of this month, has been all that possibly could be desired by any one. Some days were excessively hot; crops are generally looking very well. Oats, which were considerably blighted in some of the more exposed and dampest parts of the district, in consequence of the long continuation of wet weather which we have had during the latter part of May and throughout the month of June, are now improving rapidly, and have every appearance of being a good heavy crop. Barley is in most places looking remarkable well; a good many fields of it are already in ear. Turnips are well advanced, the singling of them being almost finished in all parts of the district. Meadow hay never looked better than it does about this period of the season. Rye-grass is also very promising. We find that what we last week reported as being the potato blight has since turned out to be caused by a small worm, which cuts the shaw under ground, and causes it to blacken, the same as with the disease; but this, though destructive, is nothing to be compared with the disease. Except where affected with this worm, the potato crop has still a very healthy appearance. With a continuance of such fine warm weather as we are at present enjoying, there is every prospect of an early as well as an abundant harvest.

The Campbells are Come.—When Lord Clyde was installed as a peer in the House of Lords, besides the hero being a Campbell, the Lord Bishop of Bangor, who read prayers, was a Campbell; the Lord Chancellor, who presided on the woolsack, was a Campbell; and the new peer was introduced by the Duke of Argyll, now Lord Privy Seal, and chief of the clan.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The Band of the 76th Regiment will, by permission of Colonel Smyth, play at Kingstown this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. Reggazoli, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—

Pas Redouble,	"Patrie,"	Kuhner.
Overture,	"Midsummer Night's Dream,"	Mendelssohn.
Selection,	"Martha,"	Flotow.
Galop,	"Garibaldi,"	D'Albert.
Selection,	"Lurline,"	Wallace.
Quadrille,	"Erin-go-Bragh,"	Mooney.
Valse,	"Traviata,"	D'Albert.

God Save the Queen.

Missions to Seamen Bazaar.—This bazaar, which commenced on Monday at the Salthill Gardens, Monkstown, was continued yesterday. The object for which the bazaar has been held, as before stated, is a most worthy one, and the promoters of the mission are well entitled to the success which has crowned their labours. As on the previous day, it was visited by a large assemblage of the *elite* of Kingstown and Dublin. The band of the 76th Regiment was present, and performed a pleasing selection of music during the day.

Accident.—An accident of a melancholy character took place yesterday, to a young lad, of about ten years of age, named Murtagh Doyle. The circumstances connected with the case are as follows:—An ass and cart, on which was placed a barrel, the property of Murtagh Doyle, residing at Bradley's-court, Kingstown, was drawn up at the mouth of the well, known by the name of "Juggy's Well," Kingstown, for the purpose of obtaining water. At the well there is room for four parties to procure water at the same time. However, before Doyle had completely filled his barrel with the water, which he purposed offering for sale in the town, James Williams, of Paradise-row, drove up his horse and cart for the like purpose of obtaining a supply of water, which he also intended to dispose of on the most profitable terms. It, however, appears that, on approaching the well, Williams drove back his cart with such violence against Doyle's ass and cart, that he completely upset it, and threw from off it the child Murtagh Doyle, son of the owner, who was sitting upon it. It is also stated that the foot of Williams' horse rested on the neck of the child while lying on the ground. The child was brought home to its parents, and Dr. Mulock, having been sent for, was very quickly in attendance, and administered such medical aid as was necessary, which after a short time had the desired effect of restoring the poor little lad to consciousness, and easing the pain which he appeared to be suffering so much from. At a late hour in the evening Dr. Mulock again visited him, and found him gradually improving, although not entirely out of danger. Williams will be brought up to-day, at the police-court, to answer for his conduct, and satisfy the law with regard to the charge made against him.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Patrick Fry, of Woodpark, Stillorgan, servant, was brought up in custody of Acting-sergeant 67 F, charged with having been drunk on the Bray-road, on the previous evening, while in charge of two horses. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 2s 6d, or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

A man, named John Grant, aged about fifty-five years, was brought up in custody of Constable 78 F, charged with asking for alms at Upper George's-street, Kingstown. The prisoner, on being taken into custody, was, as usual, searched, and on his person was found the sum of seven shillings and a pocket book.—His Worship sentenced him to a month's imprisonment and hard labour.

Royal Hotel, Gresham Terrace, Kingstown.—The following are amongst the latest arrivals:—Lord and Lady Killeen, family and suite, from Killeen Castle; Mrs. and Miss Perry, E. Byrne, Esq., and Mrs. Byrne, and family. Departures—Lady Bangor and Lady A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, and Miss M'Mahon, Mrs. W. O'Connor, E. Torar, Esq., Mrs. Jacob, Oliver Dowd Grace, Esq., D. L., Roscommon; Oliver John Grace, Esq.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Beef, 8d to 10d per lb; mutton, 8d to 9d per lb; veal, 9½d to 10½d per lb; lamb, 10d to 11d per lb; butter, 10d to 1s 2d per lb; eggs, 8d to 10d per dozen; chickens, 2s 3d to 3s 4d per pair; salmon, 1s to 1s 6d per lb; mackerel, 3s 6d per dozen; lobsters, 1s to 1s 6d each; bread, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf; new potatoes, 10d to 1s per stone; hay, new, 3s to 3s 6d per cwt; and old, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt; straw, 4s per cwt; coals, 15s to 18s per ton.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

A meeting of the committee was held on Monday, the 6th inst., at the Royal Dublin Society's House—Joseph R. Kirk, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary stated that the Royal Hibernian Academy's Exhibition was to close on the 11th inst. Six prizes remained still unclaimed out of the ninety-eight apportioned, viz:—1098, 7570, 12849, 13256, 27293, 32559. Eleven works had been commissioned from artists, and thirteen of the prizeholders had not, up to the present time, made selections, or, at least, had not apprised him as to what selections they had made; but he had written to say that it was necessary to do so forthwith. £86 4s. had been added by various prizeholders to the amounts of their respective prizes, and two had selected pictures of less price than the amount of their prizes. Mr. Bianconi, and the other gentlemen deputed by Mr. Broderick to select a work for his £100, had not yet finally decided upon one. They felt most reluctant to expend the first prize in their Art-Union upon either of the two foreign pictures in the Royal Hibernian Academy's Exhibition. In fact, none of the four pictures priced at £100 appeared to them as value for the money, or likely to be readily saleable; therefore they were inclined to commission a picture from a resident artist.

Some discussions ensued as to the propriety of exhibiting the prizes, a few of the members not deeming it advisable, as they had no gallery or room available, nor any fund to meet the expense also most of the prizeholders were anxious to get the pictures they had selected; with the least possible delay. A decision upon this matter was postponed to the next meeting.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man named John Walsh was charged by John Conran, a shopman in the establishment of Mr. Keogh, Christchurch-place, with stealing a pewter pint, the property of Mr. Keogh. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour. Michael Kavanagh and James Kavanagh, of Wellington-quay, were charged by George Phillips, a bailiff, with assaulting him on the previous evening, between five and six o'clock, when attempting to executed a distress. The prisoner, James Kavanagh, struck the bailiff violently with a fire shovel, and attempted to prevent the distress being made.

They were sent for trial at the quarter sessions.

James Byrne was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, in default of bail, for violently assaulting his wife.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man named Kinsella was brought up in custody of Policeman 90 D, charged with having been disorderly and violent in his conduct, collecting a crowd of persons round him in the street, and assaulting the constable. It appeared that on the previous evening 90 D was passing through Halston-street, when he observed a large number of badly-conducted people fighting, and interfering with the public peace. He at once went towards them, and arrested a man who was pointed out to him as the author of the disturbance. Immediately Kinsella came to the rescue, and beat the policeman so violently that he was compelled to release his prisoner, who, finding himself free, availed himself of his liberty, and ran off. Kinsella was then taken into custody with considerable difficulty. A woman named Catherine Bergin, was also brought up charged with having assisted Kinsella in rescuing the prisoner.—The Magistrate sentenced the former to two months' imprisonment, and fined Bergin 10s, or in default of payment, sentenced her to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Patrick Higgins was brought before the magistrate charged with assaulting his mother, and robbing her of 5s., in Sackville-court, on the previous day. When arrested by the policeman he assaulted him.—The prisoner was sent for trial to commission on both charges.

A young girl, aged 15 years, was charged by her mother with the theft of a shawl from her house on the 15th July last.—She was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks, and at the expiration of that period, to be confined in a Reformatory for five years.

Inappropriate Presents.—The "hopeful" subjects of the Prince of Wales in Nova Scotia, desirous to give him a taste of their quality, have prepared a grindstone for his Highness, with a loyal inscription reminding him of his destiny. The people of Newfoundland, not to be backward, have selected an enormous black dog of that ilk, which, with a collar costing 300 dollars, is to be presented to the Prince. What the Canadas will do doth not yet appear. The dog, we can easily conceive, may find a place in his Highness' kennels, but what he will do with the grindstone should not be asked. Some of those Nova Scotia grindstones are ponderous things. We trust that one of moderate size has been selected, in which case the donors, made happy by gracious acceptance, will do well not to follow their gift with solicitudes. Kossuth was presented with a precious cannon ball dug up at Bunker-hill. He received it appropriately, and it is supposed it had quietly dropped overboard on the voyage from Brooklyn to this city. We doubt that the Nova Scotia grindstone will be more highly honoured. This mania for making presents to great folk is ludicrous. We confidently expect that sewing machines, patent reapers, baby jumpers, mammoth turnips, and splendidly embossed Bibles will be tendered to the Royal visitor while in this country. There is nothing too useless, too inappropriate, or too sacred to be made a gift to the much-enduring magnate who falls into our hands. When Kossuth was here the workmen in Herring's safe factory, carried away by sympathetic enthusiasm, worked at nights, and, as the labour was performed con amore, probably produced the best safe that ever was made, which they presented to the great Hungarian as "a means for the safe keeping of his valuable papers and money." Kossuth made much of them, and immediately sold their safe to the shrewd Genin, who, for some 400 or 500 dols., thus became possessed of the best safe in the world. One imagines the hapless bewilderment of our late Japanese friends when, at the command of the dread Tycoon, they shall undertake to explain the mysteries of some of the presents which, to the amount of 100 cart-loads, encumber the eastward-bound Niagara.—*New York Paper.*

The Father of Charlotte Bronte.—The *Halifax Courier* has the following paragraph:—"Age and infirmity have at length so far prevailed that the Rev. P. Bronte has been compelled to cease from active duty. He preached his last sermon in Haworth Church on Sunday, the 21st ult. We believe that the Rev. Mr. Nicholl, husband of Charlotte Bronte (Currer Bell), will become the incumbent of Haworth."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—"Le Roi regne mais ne gouverne pas" is the suggestive bulletin of the moribund monarchy at Naples. The old prince of Satriano, Filangieri, had saved the Bourbon patient from its fit of apoplexy twelve years ago, but this last attack he foresaw would be fatal, and refused to be called in. There is no longer an army or a navy. Out of 12,000 men that Marshal Clery had at Messina he has kept only 2,000 in the citadel, and sent the rest across the Reggio, because "they could not be depended on." So little reliance can Government place on them that among the deputies who have come over the Straits to invite Garibaldi to Reggio, pledging warm support, are many superior officers of that garrison, besides the leading citizens of the town. The Dictator's triumphant entry is hourly looked for. A letter from Genoa (1st August) states the departure a day previously of 1,060 fresh troops on board the Washington and Provence, direct to Melazzo, to which point all the disposable forces of Garibaldi are now moved, and a flotilla of boats under convoy of steamers is ready to waft across the ferry a strong invading division. Signals are agreed on for telegraphing over Calabria and the Basilicate the pressure of Continental soil by the first step of the landing Liberator, and beacons will blaze on every peak of the lower Apennines.

Two months ago I made myself responsible for a fact which has just come off literally according to programme. I stated that the bronze colossal statue of the defunct Bomba, that then stood on the quay of Messina, was metal doomed to the blast furnace; and by last accounts a platform of timber and a crane was hoisting the brazen image for a transfer to a cannon foundry. If the late "gros de Naples, the great Lablache, whose scorn of that Court's tyranny was no secret could have lived to witness such a scene, he alone could give proper intonation to a new score of "all idea di quel metallo!"

There are critical periods in history when the ordinary rules of the most sagacious statemanship cease to afford guidance, and when genius alone can take the helm. Count Cavour sees his way in comparitvely calm circumstances, but here is a case too strong for his grasp. He has sent Farini, a politician of his own sober class, to remonstrate with Bertani (Garibaldi's agent) at Genoa, begging no further reinforcements may be despatched for the moment and claiming pause for diplomacy. Bertani has given a flat negative. He has 10,000 applicants, whom he can end will send on, and he defies the Government to use force at its peril. It is questionable whether any troops or naval assistance is at King Victor's disposal for any such interference with the volunteers, and in the effort to extinguish the sacred fire the extinguishers themselves are likely to go off in a blaze. It is known to-day that a body of 500 auxiliaries from Greece have effected a landing at Catania.

Accounts from Venice are enough to make one's blood boil. "Le Siecle" copies from "La Perseveranza" of Milan a tale of woe worse than any previous Austrian brutality. A lady of Vicenza, Colomb-Calvi, had been seized as accomplice in some treason of her husband and carried off to Tagganbrog's Venetian dungeons with her sucking babe. To extort revelations her jailers took away the infant and sent it to nurse in the foundling hospital! The mother's milk affected her brain; medical interferance could only obtain a visit at intervals of the baby to the parent's breast, and this refinement of torture is stated to have superinduced insanity! Is it not written, "Thou shalt not seeth the kid in its mother's milk:" and have not the Goths sufficiently "glutted their ire" on what they still hold of Italy?

In the midst of these events that madden the peninsula we have ludicrous accounts in the "Dusseldorf Gazette" of what is going on at Tœplitz, concerning Vienna's efforts to get Prussia to guarantee Austria her Italian possessions — a persevering pertinacity which is met by as steady a reiterated refusal. Naples has again sent a formal request for some crumb of comfort, but neither Russia nor Prussia, in presence of the determined attitude of non-intervention by England and France, have thought it advisable to stir a foot. Prince Gortschakoff has again declared that the old Metternich policy was buried in his grave with that of Nesselrode and Pozzo di Borgo.

An interview between Isabella of Spain and the French Emperor is again affirmed to be fixed for the occasion of his visiting, not only Corsica, but Algiers. The meeting some appoint to take place at Barcelona, some at Alicante. This last of the Bourbons clings to Imperial France for security as her firmest prop, and the proposal to promote the Spanish Government into a first-rate Power becomes intelligible from the understood obsequiousness which must follow the support given in return. The estrangement, on the other hand, of Portugal since the French squadron made an offensive demonstration off Lisbon has not ceased, nor is the jealousy of this latter Government likely to be appeased by the new policy of Napoleon.

The Syrian question appears to be satisfactorily arranged. At least it is so alleged here. The *Debats* has an article by St. Marc Girardin, who finds fault with the Emperor for not having gone ahead in the teeth of all diplomacy and "launched the life-boat in the thickest of the storm without waiting for the approval of the authorities." But the most vigorous article in the leading journals is from the pen of John Lemoinne, who boldly affirms that "Italy will give Europe neither rest nor truce till 22 millions form an independant nation—that for the last 40 years all the tinkering and protocolling of the collective wisdom called diplomatic, has only worked mischief, and it is high time there were an end on't." This language, in so generally reserved a journal, is proof of hon deeply the Italian question has impressed the thinking classes.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CANADA.

(FROM THE TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HALIFAX, JULY 26.—We have just learnt by telegram from St. John's that the Prince of Wales arrived safely at Newfoundland on the night of the 23rd, and that his landing on the 24th was delayed in consequence of a tremendous storm of wind and rain. It was expected he would be able to get on shore in the afternoon of the 24th, when the gaieties of that remote little settlement were to commence forthwith. Since then no news has been received, though by this time, if the programme is adhered to, he must have again embarked and be on his way to this town, which, as regards Canada, is after all only a trifle less remote and inaccessible than Newfoundland itself. The squadron is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 30th, when the great gala days of Halifax commence in turn, and the whole town plunges into a vortex of dissipation, in the shape of balls, dinners, reviews, regattas, receptions, and assemblies, as numerous as can possibly be got through in the space of four days. On Thursday, the 2nd of August, the Royal progress is again resumed for St. John's, New Brunswick, though the route by which this picturesque little city is to be gained is, for the present at least, wrapped in dense official mystery. The fact is that the means of communication between the provinces are few and far between, and whatever arrangements may be made to facilitate the progress of the Prince and his suite are likely to absorb them all. Once in Canada, it will be easy enough to keep pace with his rather rapid movements, but in these provinces, when to the difficulties of getting in at all is added the uncertainty of ascertaining the route by which he travels, it is not all improbable that even the most indefatigable trackers of Royalty on these occasions may be left behind *en masse*. In fact, every day and almost every hour one hears of new arrangements for his travel, which upset all plans and speculations, and leave those interested in finding out the truth in utter bewilderment and despair. My adventures in search of his route might possibly be amusing enough to read, though owing, no doubt, to my very hurried wanderings, I have as yet quite failed to perceive the joke of it, and find the geographical eccentricitie, of his intended tour, to say the least of it, rather puzzling to a stranger not thoroughly acquainted with the minute shades of difference as to time between the arrival of one boat and the departure of the next, and only one which can take him on. I was most anxious to reach St. John's, Newfoundland, and in the course of my inquiries as to the best means I obtained a great deal of curious statistical information relative to that ancient fishing metropolis. It was not, however, exactly of the kind I sought, inasmuch as I am compelled to date from here now, and the result of the most searching and elaborate investigation which I have made on this subject is gradually leading me to the conclusion that nobody has ever been to Newfoundland—at least from here. The most ancient of mariners, the most experienced of coasting captains, could only direct me towards a little port with an unpronounceable Franco-Indian name, whence under certain peculiar contingencies there was a chance of getting a fishing smack across to Newfoundland. A cruise off the banks in such a craft is at no time pleasant, and when to its other drawbacks was added the strong probability that it would arrive at St. John's just in time to receive authentic details of what the Prince had done before he left there, I was more reluctant than ever to undertake it. I therefore determined on making the best of my way from Toronto here. It was a long and tedious journey. The route lay across Canada by the Grand Trunk line, and through New Hampshire to the White Mountains, the blackest, gloomiest, and most picturesque range that ever reared their heads into the clouds. Thence I passed through the State of Maine (where the liquor law is about as rigidly observed as in Seven-dials, and where bars and brandyshops abound), to Portland, a fine and handsome city, the inhabitants of which almost foam at the mouth at the very mention of the Great Eastern. From Portland the steamer runs across the Bay of Fundy to the commercial capital of New Brunswick—the clean, picturesque, and fast-rising city of St. John's. Humboldt goes into ecstacies upon the natural curiosities of the Bay of Fundy—its great waves, its rapid currents, and its immense rise and fall of tide. The impression of those who cross it at night in a dense fog, and with a southerly gale sending in a tremendous swell, will not, however, be quite so agreeable. Most of those on board the steamer seemed not only unused to the Bay of Fundy, but to bays of any kind. Conversation lulled, and a painful silence fell upon the passengers as the boat reeled and splashed through the huge seas. Before she had been 10 minutes at this drunken work, all within her was as silent as the Flying Dutchman, save when the stillness was broken by some unhappy Canadian, who, in an exaggerated attitude of despair, proclaimed his intention of perishing on the spot. I am happy to say that none of these dismal anticipations were realised, though at one time they seemed not improbable. From St. John's, New Brunswick, which is in a fever of loyal preparation, I got another steamer, which again continued the route across the Bay of Fundy, between those hills and noble shores where Longfellow lays the scene of his "Evangeline," and beneath the lofty mass of thickly-wooded cliffs known as High Island, "which stern and grim, like a sentinel, stands at the mouth of the basin of Minos." So on I got to Windsor, a village of shanties, and some 1,200 people, where a well-meaning but mistaken individual has built an hotel large enough to accommodate all the inhabitants. The latter, however, as might have been anticipated, prefer living in their huts, so the hotel has never been opened to this day. From Windsor I travelled by the train to Halifax to-day, and as the mail for England closes in an hour or so I have not time to do more than give a very hurried outline of what is going on here. The three hotels of Halifax have always stood low in the estimation even of the least fastidious traveller. The fact of their being crowded now with about four times the number of visitors they could ever accommodate has not done much to remove this unfavourable impression. Your bedroom you find, to your surprise, is the smoking, drinking, and general coffee-room, in which, when the last quiet travellers have retired, mattresses are laid down for as many as the chamber will contain. In short, beds here command such fancy prices that any gentleman would have been amply remunerated for his trouble and expense in bringing his own with him. None of the last comers who arrived per train from Windsor to-day seem to have solved the problem of where they are to sleep to-night; while, to add to the general comfort and peace of mind of visitors, everybody has got some one else's luggage, and the wildest confusion prevails. Halifax at first does not impress one favourably, for the entrance from the station includes, as usual, all the worst thoroughfares and meanest houses, where the sun-burnt natives loll out of their windows all day, and where brightly dressed Indian squaws, with their great splay feet, covered with thick mocassins, tramp along, with their little papooses tied hand and foot to a flat piece of board, and looking like some curious preparation of an infant being dried in the sun. As you advance further up the town, however, the streets get better and wider, though still as hilly, as dusty, and as stony as all the towns in the provinces seem bound to be. On the whole, however, though large and flourishing, struggling Halifax seems in every way inferior both in beauty, importance, and wealth to St. John's, New Brunswick.

Just now Halifax is a perfect bower, not a house but is preparing its illuminations and transparencies, not a street so small as to be without its triumphal arch, and in some there are 20 or 30 in a row—a perfect vista of flags and evergreens. All of these are good and very many are costly and beautiful, and would do credit to the largest and most loyal town in England. Of course, some of the most ambitious are in a very rudimentary state at present, and the rough frame of deals gives no idea of their ultimate refulgence, but I have seen the designs for them—not a very safe test by which to judge of their finished effect—and if they only half resemble these they will surpass all the expectations that have been formed of the reception here. While on this subject I must not omit to mention a very gratifying fact connected with the intended display, which is that the whole expenses of these arches and illuminations have been defrayed by private subscription among the inhabitants. I am sure I am speaking within the mark when I say that at least 50 beautiful arches will be finished along the main streets before the Prince arrives, and of all these the Government have only borne the expense of two. The others are the spontaneous offerings of the people, who think of nothing, certainly talk of nothing, and, I believe, dream of nothing but "the Prince," and how best they may receive him. There is a saying that a genuine English cheer, like English porter, can never be got out of Britain. The provinces and Canada will prove the exception to this rule. During the time that has intervened since my last letter I have been through the greater part of Canada, and the whole land, from Halifax to Lake Huron, and almost from Labrador to Lake Erie, resounds only with preparations for the Prince's visit. You can't take up a paper without finding it full of acrostics on his name, anecdotes of his childhood, or predictions of a future glory which shall equal that of his Royal mother, whose name, be it said, is never mentioned, either here or in the United States, but in such terms of reverence and admiration as an Englishman feels proud and glad to hear. Even in advertisements, the Prince's name or title is mysteriously associated with the Halifax national dish of pork and beans, or used as a puff for mild cider. You can't sit down to dinner but his portrait looms dimly from beneath the gravy in the centre of the plate; it is Prince's hats, Prince's boots, Prince's coats, Prince's umbrellas; the whole land nods, in fact, with Prince's coronets and feathers. The arrangements made for festivities here, apart from any street decorations, are much the same kind as they will be throughout the progress. The great ball takes place on the second day after the Prince's arrival, and as might be anticipated, the rules and regulations for conducting these *fetes* on the most select scale have already given rise to the fiercest bickerings and animosities. As the expenses of the ball are defrayed by the province, and as there is pretty certain to be a deficit of some £200, it has been determined to make everybody pay their 10 dols.—everybody excepting the Prince and his suite, the naval and military officers, and the "persons of consideration" who are to be "presented" with invitations. The last clause of course opens the Halifaxian temple of Janus at once, for who does not here consider himself a "person of distinction?" Already the otherwise meek press of Halifax is resounding with invectives against the committee, for, with the fatal tact which always attaches to the management of such local celebrations, that unfortunate body have, it seems, contrived to offend at one fell swoop both the ladies and the militia. The latter they might defy, but the former will, of course, be their social ruin. For the first time in Nova Scotia ladies' tickets must be paid for. For the first time, it is said, the Volunteer officers receive no cards of invitation. Of course during the Royal visit all these heartburnings will be hid under the most courtly veil. But I should'nt like to live in Halifax when the Prince has gone, nor have any friend of mine on the committee, who, if they are wise, will emigrate immediately. During his stay here the Prince and suite will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, Lord Mulgrave. Every night covers will be laid for 40, and 25 of the principal members of the Government and naval and military officers will be invited each evening to meet him. It is almost amusing to see the precautions which are to be taken in order that during the night the most perfect quiet may be maintained throughout the town. Thus in case of fire, the fire-bells are not to ring, "except when the fire has really broke out," and then only *one* is permitted to convey the alarm in the softest tones.

P.S.—A telegram has just arrived here stating that the Prince left Newfoundland at 9 a.m. this morning, and will land here, at the dockyard, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 30th. If it was possible to increase by any means the ferment and excitement, this news has done so, and all the arches and decorations are being hammered at in a manner which makes ones ears ache.

CHINA.

The following particulars, respecting the British expedition to China, are supplied by a correspondent, dating from Singapore, June 14:—

Through storm and tempest across the restless Bay of Bengal, in calm and sunshine, down the Straits of Malacca, and through the lovely Bay of Islands the Pekin brought the Ambassadors safely to Singapore. She anchored yesterday under the usual double salutes from the fort and from the steam frigate Assaye, of her Majesty's Indian navy. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were received on landing by a guard of honour from the 11th Regiment of Sikhs. Such alarming reports met us at Penang respecting the corps, and they have experienced such extraordinary treatment, that the attention of the authorities should be at once called to the subject.

When the Government required volunteers for China the 11th Regiment was the first to come forward. Although a young corps, it had already given proof of steadiness and attachment to its colours, particularly at Mooltan, when the 62nd and 69th native regiments mutinied. For his behaviour on this occasion a havildar got the order of merit. No sooner was it known that the regiment was proceeding on active service than a host of officers volunteered from the regular army and from the Indian army. Fourteen were selected from the applicants, who had passed in the native language, and some 700 strong, the 11th Sikhs, marched down from Lahore to Kurrachee, whence they embarked for China.

After a tedious voyage they arrived at Singapore about the middle of May, and were informed by the brigadier commanding at the station that the regiment was to disembark and proceed no further. Such were the orders received from Calcutta, and no explanations were given. Singapore is a penal settlement for convicts from India, and the Sikhs showed a very natural antipathy to be transported wholesale. They had been embodied for service in India alone, had then volunteered for China, and embarked for the seat of war; their services had been first sought, and then accepted by the Government, which now, from some unknown motive, deliberately broke faith with them. The commandant, Captain Stafford, addressed his men, and took the responsibility of informing them that should they not preceed to China they would return home, and he at once wrote to the Commander-in-Chief in India for instructions. The men have behaved admirably. Though extremely dissatisfied with their treatment they are obedient and tractable. Some spell seems to hang over the Indian Government. After a mutiny which swept off the native army in Bengal, it disgusts and disbands its European soldiers, and now sows the seeds of disaffection and mutiny among the only native troops on whom reliance can be placed. If a regiment which has committed no offence be treated in so offensive a fashion, what hope can there be of obtaining further volunteers when, as there is every reason to fear, they may be suddenly required?

The mail which takes this letter to England will carry a fortnight's later news from China. According to our last advices there seems little doubt that the war is assuming larger proportions, and that the Emperor is preparing for a desperate resistance. The proposals of the Allies have been rejected with scorn, the French receiving the larger dose of Imperial contumely. All the troops have left for the North. The British Commissariat alone has engaged some 80,000 or 90,000 tons of shipping, and so great are its demands for money that exchange has risen considerably in consequence of the large amount of bills drawn upon England. Mr. Gladstone must look to it, for the £850,000 voted for the war will be expended before a blow be struck. I had an interview yesterday with Mr. Whampoa, a well-known Chinese merchant. He speaks English fluently, educates his son at Edinburgh, and seems to have emancipated himself from the trammels and prejudices in which every Chinaman is bound. He says that the Chinese population of Singapore take no interest whatever in the war. For his own part, without discussing the question of right or wrong, he holds that in the interests of China it is most desirable that a decisive blow be struck before Pekin. The Emperor is in the hands of the war party, inflated beyond measure by their success last year at the Taku forts. A disastrous defeat would bring them to reason, and lay the basis of a solid peace. The story goes that the Emperor objects "to the very bad habit you English have got. When you go to war you always want money. You ask me to pay for the gunboats you lost. Who is to pay me for my forts which you destroyed at Canton and elsewhere?"

Mr. Whampoa's property on the hill has been bought by Government. It is now being cleared, and barracks will at once be built for an European regiment, to be stationed at Singapore. A few years ago but a fishing village Singapore now boasts of a large and increasing trade. Its population is thriving, and numbers some 80,000 souls, of whom 50,000 are Chinamen and 450 Europeans. It has never been garrisoned by Queen's troops, but is evidently the place where a reserve should be stationed. In six days a regiment could be forwarded to Hongkong, in 12 to Calcutta, and in three weeks to Australia or New Zealand. It is by no means unhealthy, the temperature ranging from 80 degrees to 90 degrees, while the Penang Hills, within two days' voyage, afford the climate of England and an excellent sanitarium.

The Pekin sails at two o'clock for Hongkong. You must not be surprised if the next mail from China be delayed, as I am informed that there is no Peninsular and Oriental steamer available to take the place of the Malabar, and carry the mail of the 21st to England.

P.S.—I am happy to say that Lord Elgin has availed himself of his powers as Ambassador Extraordinary, and has requested the Governor to forward the Sikh Regiment to China by the first opportunity. On this order the Governor will act. Lord Elgin has thus done the State good service. He has remedied an unquestionable grievance, restored the good faith of the Government, and checked a spirit of discontent which might have produced most lamentable results.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Report of directors, and statement of accounts, to be submitted to the proprietors at the thirty-third half-yearly general meeting, to be held at Kingsbridge Terminus, Dublin, at one o'clock, on Saturday, 11th August, 1860:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The details of the receipts of your line for the half-year ended 30th June, 1860, are as follows viz.:—

	Numbers.	Amount.
PASSENGERS.		
Half-year ending 30th June, 1860	346,071	£86,021 2 0
" " 1859	299,593	78,118 9 9
Increase	46,478	Increase 7,902 12 3
MILITARY.		
Half-year ending 30th June, 1860	40,897	£9,443 10 9
" " 1859	39,315	9,022 17 5
Increase	1,582	Increase 420 13 4
MAILS.		
Half-year ending 30th June, 1860	..	£15,603 7 10
" " 1859	..	14,908 10 7
		Increase 694 17 3
EXCESS FARES, PARCELS, EXCESS LUGGAGE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND DOGS.		
Half-year ending 30th June, 1860	..	£10,225 1 1
" " 1859	..	9,933 16 1
		Increase 291 5 0
GOODS.	Tons.	Amount.
Half-year ending 30th June, 1860	148,236	£58,919 4 6
" " 1859	131,021	50,680 8 10
Increase	17,215	Increase 8,238 15 8
CATTLE.	Heads.	Amount.
Half-year ending 30th June, 1860	179,689	£12,848 18 9
" " 1859	183,851	12,812 14 0
Decrease	4,162	Increase 36 4 9
TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.		
Half-year ending 30th June, 1860	..	£193,061 4 10
" " 1859	..	175,476 16 7
		Increase £17,584 8 3

The usual abstract of accounts, which we now lay before you, shows the nett surplus revenue for the half-year to be £[illegible]7,723 18s. 1d., out of which we recommend that a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum be paid to the proprietors of the consolidated stock of the company, which will leave a balance of £11,758 13s. 3d., to be carried to the credit of the next half-year's account. The annexed returns of traffic exhibit in the aggregate an increase of £17,584 8s. 3d. compared with the corresponding period of last year; from which, however, must be deducted the receipts from the Athlone and Fermoy branches, not then opened for traffic, and, also the receipts from the Killarney and Tralee lines, which became amalgamated with this company on the 1st of May. Making, however, ample allowance for the income received from these sources, a sufficient margin will remain to afford satisfactory evidence of the progressive improvement of those portions of the line in operation up to the 30th June, 1859; and this arises almost entirely from goods and third-class passengers, which we conceive affords strong evidence of the prosperity of the districts traversed by your railway. There has been a small increase in first-class, a small decrease in second-class, and a very large increase in third-class passengers. In mails the increase of £694 has been caused by the receipts for special trains despatched with American mails to and from Queenstown. There has been a moderate increase in the number of oxen and sheep, and a large decrease in the number of pigs conveyed. In other items the variation has been so trifling as not to require any special observation. The branch from Mallow to Fermoy was opened on the 17th of May, and so far the receipts have been very satisfactory, although a good deal still remains to be done to complete the arrangements necessary to develope its traffic. We are happy to state that the arbitrators have made an award between this company and the Midland Great Western Railway Company, under the deed of submission, which we informed you in our last report, they had then under consideration. Without entering into detail it will, we think, afford you sufficient information to state, that a boundary line has been drawn on the map of Ireland, within which each company is to confine its operations; and the division of traffic at Athlone has been arranged on a per centage of the receipts, with which we see no reason to be dissatisfied. They have also awarded that this company shall pay a sum of £10,000 to the Midland Company (being the amount subscribed by it to the Limerick and Castleconnell Railway, which is situated within the boundary line prescribed to this company), as soon as an act of Parliament has been obtained enabling it to be done, and in the interim interest is to be paid thereon by this company to the Midland Great Western Company. The arbitrators were also desirous that there should have been a joint purchase of the Grand Canal, by both Railway Companies, to carry out which they brought a bill before Parliament. A committee of the House of Lords heard evidence at great length on the subject, and proposed to pass the bill, coupled, however, with such conditions as would have rendered the purchase undesirable and injurious to our interests, we therefore unanimously agreed to withdraw the bill. The works on the Bagnalstown and Wexford Railway, to which you have subscribed, have been carried on steadily, and we are assured that the portion of the line to the borders of the county of Wexford will be opened for traffic in the course of the year. The following directors, viz., Sir Edward M'Donnel, Sir Edward Roche, D. H. Sherrard, and Henry Hutton, Esqrs., retire from office by rotation; they offer themselves for re-election. One of the auditors, James Haughton, Esq., also retires from office by rotation. We recommend his re-election; and from the great increase of labour thrown on these gentlemen we also recommend you to take into consideration some increase to the very small sum which they have heretofore been paid for the arduous and important duties they have to perform. You will find annexed the report of Mr. Miller, head engineer, by which you will perceive the increase to rolling stock, and also the very large expenditure now necessary to keep the line in the same perfect state of repair as hitherto.

EDWARD M'DONNEL, Chairman.

Kingsbridge Terminus, Dublin, 30th July, 1860.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report that the several lines of railway and other works under my charge have been maintained in efficient working order during the past half-year. The increased expenditure in the reserve fund account, as compared with the corresponding half of last year, has been occasioned by the necessity for renewal to a much larger extent than heretofore of timber and other perishable articles consequent on natural decay, and by the substitution of iron for timber in the framework of several bridges on the line, of which there remains a large number requiring similar repairs. The increase in the revenue account is mainly owing to the working of the Tullamore and Athlone, Killarney and Tralee, and Mallow and Fermoy branch lines, all of which have been opened for traffic since June, 1859. The miles run by trains has thus been increased by 107,000 miles. I shall continue to use my best endeavours to keep the lines of rails and other works in as good order as practicable, but to effect this a liberal supply of new materials will be requisite. The rolling stock is in a very efficient condition. The increase under the head of locomotive power has been already accounted for by the additional mileage of trains. The usual list of rolling stock sets forth in detail the additions made during the past half-year—two new engines, six carriages, five break vans, and twenty-five waggons were constructed at the company's works. The providing of such further supply as shall be necessary to meet the requirements of increased traffic and the working of extension lines, will receive my best attention.

GEORGE M. MILLER.

Kingsbridge Terminus, Dublin, 30th July, 1860.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following is the report of the directors of the above company, to be presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly meeting, to be held at twelve o'clock, this day:—

In presenting their half-yearly report, the directors announce, with satisfaction, a steady and continuous increase in the traffic receipts of the railway. A reference to the statement of revenue for the past six months, as compared with the corresponding period last year, will show an improvement amounting to £840 10s. An outlay was considered advisable in purchasing a quantity of sleepers for the permanent way at Cork, being sold at a considerable reduction; also in the erecting of a lime kiln, which will be of much advantage to the company. The balance sheet exhibits a surplus, after providing for all expenses, outstanding accounts, &c., of £2,[illegible]01 4s. 6d., available for dividends on No. 1 and 2 Preference shares, which your directors recommend to be paid on the No. 1 Preference shares at 5½ per cent. per annum, and on the No. 2 Preference shares at 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June last, both payable the 1st of September next. Your directors also recommend that the balance of 1 per cent. due on the dividends for the half-years ending 31st December, 1858, and 30th June, 1859, on the No. 2 Preference shares, be paid to the shareholders registered in the books of the company on the 9th February, 1859, and 10th August, 1859. Your directors are informed that the works on the Kinsale Junction Railway continue to progress rapidly towards completion; and your board are assured that it is the intention of the Kinsale Junction Railway directors to open their line into the town of Kinsale in the early part of next summer. Your board are also informed that a large number of workmen are employed on the works of the proposed hotel at Kinsale; and it is to be hoped that this building and the projected floating baths may be completed upon the opening of the branch railway for traffic. In accordance with the Kinsale Junction Railway Act of 1859, a special meeting of the shareholders has been convened, and will be held upon the termination of the ordinary business, for the purpose of approving and confirming an agreement entered into between the boards of the two companies on the 23rd of February, 1858, for working the traffic of the Kinsale Junction Railway. The proprietors are referred to the report of the engineer on the condition of the rolling stock, permanent way, works, &c., which continue to be maintained in a perfect state of efficiency.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—Since my last half-yearly report the permanent way and works of your line have been maintained in good order, and your engines and rolling stock have been kept in good repair by your locomotive superintendent. He has rebuilt six of the cattle waggons, and built a new third-class carriage. The permanent way across the Chetwyn Viaduct has been relaid on new timbers; a considerable number of sleepers has been removed, and there is on hands a large stock of new sleepers, with which we are replacing any that are defective.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. LE FANU.

Fitzwilliam-square North, Dublin, August 3, 1860.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING)—MONDAY, AUG. 6.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Before Judge O'Brien.)

Michael Kenny v. the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and Daniel L'Estrange v. Same.

These records were both tried together by consent, the pleadings in each case being separately opened by Messrs. Stoney and Gibson.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., stated Mr. L'Estrange is a respectable cattle dealer in this country, who generally accompanies his cattle to London. The defendants are a railway company, who have a great competition. Mr. L'Estrange, on the 22d of September, shipped thirty-three cattle for London. Twenty-six of these cattle were to be delivered at Barnett, near London, and to be kept there until the next Thursday. Seven cattle were to go on to London, as well as 224 sheep. The cattle all reached Liverpool at four o'clock in the morning. They were driven to Edghill station—carefully driven. The plaintiff also bought sawdust to put into the cattle vans under their feet. Mr. Jolly, an agent of the company, agreed that the London cattle were to be in London at six o'clock in the morning of the 24th, in time for the market of that day. Two other men, who are here, sent their cattle by the London and North Western Railway, and those cattle arrived in time at London. At one of the stations near Manchester, the engine stopped for want of steam, until a pilot engine came up and helped them on. There were also two other delays of three hours each. Four of the cattle being down in the vans on account of the fatigue of standing so long, and the plaintiff then agreed that those four should be carried on to London, making eleven to go to London and twenty-two to Barnett, for which plaintiff was to pay £2. The train passed Barnett, not stopping at all, and all the cattle were brought up to London, and the train did not arrive in London till four o'clock in the afternoon, thereby losing the stalls and places where the plaintiff had settled to have them stabled for the Monday's market. The cattle got distemper, and from the long standing their hoofs were falling off. The cattle were worth £930, and, when sold, the plaintiff lost £94 by them. Mr. Kenny's case is almost the same. He had also thirty-three beasts. Witnesses would be produced who would prove what the value of the cattle was, and what price they brought, and witnesses who saw the cattle and the state they were in.

Mr. L'Estrange, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—Lives in Castlemarket, Dublin; bought cattle last September in Smithfield market, for London; Brophy was agent for the company in September last; entered into contract with Brophy for the conveyance of 26 beasts to Barnett, in 2 waggons; 7 beasts to London, and 204 sheep to London; these were to be sent by the city of Dublin Company's boat to Liverpool, and from thence to Manchester by the London North Western, and from thence to London by the Great Northern Railway; did ship the cattle and sheep for Liverpool, about 3 or 4 o'clock on the Friday; accompanied the cattle to London; we were about twelve hours crossing; accompanied the cattle from the steamer to Edghill station; one of the company's servants drove the sheep; at Edghill met a man called Jolly, who is not now in the company's service; at 3 o'clock in the afternoon put them in the waggons; had spread sawdust in the waggons; Jolly said the train would be in London at 6 o'clock on the morning of Sunday; the train started from Liverpool at 25 minutes to 6; at Hurgton station, about four miles from Liverpool, where is a steep incline, there was a stoppage; there were two engines dragging the train; a pilot engine was pushing behind; this latter was put on at Hurgton; there was a stoppage; there was a conversation between the breaksman and the engine-drivers; the breaksman asked the engine-drivers what was the cause of delay? they said they would have to wait for some assistance to bring them on; he then asked the drivers how many waggons each engine could take; forgets the number they mentioned; we were there between three quarters of an hour and an hour; a passenger train then came up and shoved us up; they then shunted us upon a siding and passed on; at Ordsall-lane station we were detained between two and three hours; Jolly told me that a man named Sankey, a breaksman of the Great Northern Railway Company, would be with the train at Ardwick, to meet us when we arrived there at half-past seven; we did not arrive at Ardwick till between 11 and 12 o'clock; we left Ardwick about one o'clock; when we arrived at Grantham, which is about 103 miles from London, it was about six or seven o'clock in the morning of Sunday; on the way from Ardwick to Grantham I had to get into the waggons to try and keep the cattle on their feet; 24 head of cattle that were intended for Barnett could not be kept on their feet; I asked the station-master to have the train shunted that I might take out those cattle; I was to pay £2 for the conveyance of those beasts to London; I got a new waggon for the two beasts; I then put two more beasts into the waggon; did not pay the £2; we did not stop at Barnett at all; it was about two or three in the afternoon of Sunday when we passed Barnett; did not consent to the twenty-two still destined for Barnett should be taken on to London; we arrived at King's Cross, in London, between three and four o'clock; the cattle were dreadfully fatigued and in a bad state, from standing in the waggons; the market days of the Islington Metropolitan cattle market are Mondays and Thursdays; I could not get cattle layers for my cattle, and they had to be sent to the sheep layers; there are fields for grazing at Barnett; there were 6 of the Barnett cattle sold in London on Monday; the rest were sold on the Thursday following; the cattle sold on Monday remained in the sheep layers till they were sold; the cattle sold on Thursday remained in the cattle layers from Monday till they were sold; on Thursday the 16 cattle were in a very bad state; they got the foot distemper, and their hoofs were falling off; one of the cattle died; all the cattle had got the foot distemper; the one that died was sent to a man named Cochran, in Newgate Market, and fetched £7 12s.; the butchers would not buy the rest of the cattle they were so bad; the 7 cattle were not in a very bad state; the 4 beasts that were put in the half waggon were sold for about £13 10s. each, on the Monday; the sheep were in a bad state from the long standing in the waggons; they were all sold except 36; those had to be slaughtered and sold dead, in consequence of their not being able to stand; I got the salesman's docket for them; I have since mislaid it; the three salesmen were, Duckworth, Lintott, and Collins; the 24 sheep cost me, in Dublin, 42s. each, 31 cost 47s.; 18 cost 24s.; 22 cost 38s.; 19 cost 43s., and 22 cost 32s., making £444 14s. the cost of 204; I lost by 168 sheep between 2s. and 3s. a-head, and lost by 46 4s. and 5s. The cow that died cost me 15 guineas, sold it for £7 12s; the nine cattle that were slaughtered and sold by the stone, brought about £13 a piece; these had cost £16 a head, the rest of the light beasts brought about £13 10s each; had paid between £16 and £17 originally; two of those were sold at £18 10s, and two more at £18; the rest of the heavy ones were sold on Thursday at £15 each; I was sued by the company for the freight; there is a judgment against me for the freight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—Don't know what the sheep brought each, as I have lost the dockets; had intended claiming compensation for my loss; there was only one salesmaster who had anything to do with the cattle; I have lost his dockets too; sold the nine that died to Mr. Bee; have no docket from him for the £7 12s.; there were four sheep carted from the boat to the Edghill Station; From the time I bought the sheep on Thursday, till they went to the boat, they were on grass at Mr. Richardson's, at Arbour Hill; they had plenty of grass there; there were two ways of sending cattle to London; if you send them to Barnett, you can have them sent at so much a truck, whereas if you book to London you have to pay so much a head; therefore by trucking them to Barnett, and then by re-booking them by trucks to London there is a great saving; my 33 cattle were in 3 trucks, 13 in one, 13 in another, and 7 in another; 13 is not too many to put into one van; knows Mr Thompson of Ardwick; myself, Kenny, and Edward Oliver, and Jas. Wilson, all cattle dealers, who had cattle in the same train were with me in the break travelling up to London; I did not say "carry them on to London and I'll pay the difference," nor did I hear them say anything about taking the cattle on to London; can't tell what I got for the sheep altogether, nor for the cattle altogether; never told any one that Mr. Martin, my salesman, would pay the extra freight from Barnett to London; when we were going through the station at full speed I complained to the breaksman of his having at Barnett; he said there was a passenger train coming after us, and he should go on.

To the Court—I never booked cattle to Barnett before, but I have frequently booked to Southgate; when I booked to Southgate I rebooked to London; the big waggons were £13 each from Liverpool to London.

James Wilson, examined by Mr. Hemphill, Q.C.—There were 30 beasts of mine going in the same train to London; travelled with them all through. This witness gave nearly similar evidence to that of the plaintiff. I booked my cattle to London at 18s per head. The witness was interrogated about the events of the journeys, and appeared to have forgotten most of them. It appeared on cross-examination that the witness was asleep most of the time.

Edward Oliver, examined by Mr. Stoney—Had 32 cattle in the same train; The witness corroborated the plaintiff in his account of the journey.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnstone—The market on Monday was a sluggish bad market; does not think his father who owned the cattle will bring an action for his loss; if the plaintiff succeeds he will do so himself; made £4 a head on some of the cattle he sold that day, and £1 and £1 5s. a head on others, and lost on some; thinks the eighteen sold on Monday only cleared their expenses; the fourteen sold on Thursday were a heavy loss; seven of them were sold £2 less than cost price, and seven at £1 each loss; all had cost £18 each.

William Murphy, examined by Mr. Gibson—Is a cattle dealer; had cattle in the Great Northern Yard in Dublin; saw L'Estrange's cattle when they arrived in London, between two and three on Sunday; they looked very bad; went to London by Holyhead; saw them in the sheep lairs; my cattle were in the cattle lairs; my cattle arrived in London at seven o'clock on Sunday morning.

Mr. Armstrong stated the defendant's case.

Mr. Brophy, the agent in Dublin, Mr. Jolly, the agent in Liverpool, and the guard of the train were examined, and proved that there was no bargain ever made in Liverpool to have the cattle in London at six o'clock in the morning, but that Brophy had told the plaintiff that if they caught Sankey's train at Ardwich, they might be in London at six o'clock; also, that considering there were thirty-six vans composing the train, and four engines, that nineteen hours was not a very bad journey of 236 miles; the rails were very wet and greasy.

There are either five or six more witnesses to be examined for the defendant to-morrow.

Counsel for the plaintiff L'Estrange—Messrs. Rolleston, Q.C.; Harris, Q.C.; and Stoney,

Counsel for the defendant, Kenny—Messrs. Rolleston, P.C.; Hamphill, Q.C.; and E. Gibson.

RECORD COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Patrick C. Howley v. Wm. Richey, jun.

This was an action for libel.

Mr. Ryan open the pleadings.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., stated the case for the plaintiff, who complained of a series of libels against Mr. Howley as a landed proprietor, and also in his domestic relations. He is a landlord in Mayo, Meath, and Sligo, and also holds the office of magistrate and stipendiary magistrate of this county. The defendant, as publisher of the *Tyrawly Herald*, has published as gross a libel as could be published. On account of Mr. Howley's being obliged to reside in this county, he employs a Presbyterian steward, named Walker, to manage his estate in Mayo. He has four sons, two of whom are in her Majesty's service, one a barrister at the English bar, and the fourth bound to a solicitor. He has one daughter, about twenty years old. Mrs. Howley died two years ago of consumption, and the present Mrs. Howley the plaintiff married about six months ago, the names of both these ladies will be brought into the case, on account of the base aspersions of the defendant, or rather of those of the Rev. Mr. Flannelly, parish priest of Easkey. Mr. Howley, some years ago, built a National School on his property, and the parish priest of the adjoining parish was made patron of it. Ever since that period Mr. Flannelly has waged open war against Mr. Howley. Instead, however, of Mr. Flannelly writing privately to Mr. Howley, he assailed him through the medium of the press, as he himself says, to call down public odium upon him. At the time the first letter was written Mr. Howley was within a mile of the Rev. Mr. Flannelly. [Here the learned counsel read the letter of the 21st of April, which was as follows]:—

TO PATRICK C. HOWLEY, ESQ., R.M.

DEAR SIR,—I deem it to be an imperative duty and a conscientious obligation on me to address you thus publicly, and direct your attention to the sufferings and to the unchristian and illegal treatment of your tenantry in this parish. I address you through the press to create commiseration for the sufferings and wrongs of a large number of human beings, both on your own part and on the part of the public, as well as to arouse the attention of proprietors circumstanced as you are, and obliged, therefore, like yourself, to leave the management of their properties to bailiffs, agents, and stewards—a class of persons whom I have always observed to be totally averse to the golden rule of doing unto others as they would be done unto—a class of persons who fatten on the poverty and misery of a persecuted tenantry, and who possess, in an eminent degree, the talent of making the lives of the serfs committed to their care miserable and unhappy beyond conception. I totally exonerate you from blame in those matters—except this, that confiding too much in the integrity and honesty of those plagues in society, you do not frequently visit your property, examine and investigate the complaints of the people, and hang the malefactors on the gibbets they have erected for others. It would require, indeed, a descriptive pen to convey even a remote idea of the sufferings and privations of the people in this part of Sligo, and all along to the west of Mayo. They have had since October last, up to the present day, an unbroken succession of storms, snow, sleet, rain, and tornadoes of scourging high winds, such as are not remembered to have occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The crop was miserably bad, and suffered seriously in the latter part of the autumn from bad weather. The people are, therefore, in a state of utter starvation; a countless number of cattle are dying from want of fodder, and those that crawl upon the fields—entirely valueless from their low condition; and more than nine-tenths of the community at large in a state, as I think, of utter starvation as in '46 and '47, without food, without seed, or any other means of raising a crop for the ensuing autumn. This being undeniably the case, is it not awful that your drivers and bailiffs should congregate into a public pound—a prison for brutes—a considerable lot of cattle, scarcely able to walk or carry their skins, for the last September rent; and that they should have done this without the formality of serving a bill of particulars, making the distraint on the 2nd April, and serving the tenant with the legal form only on the following day? I believe the law requires that a process of ejectment be served fifteen clear days before the sessions, at which the process is to be considered. Now, one of your tenants (by name John Kelly, of Cooga) has been served with such a process only eight days before the last sessions of Easkey, held on Easter week, and on paying the rent was charged 8s expenses on the illegal document. Sure I cannot conceive, much less believe, that you a stipendiary magistrate of long and high standing, can be aware of those illegal acts, and some other sources of oppression to which I will briefly direct your attention. The illegal distraints which I mention were made on the 2nd instant, the week of the Saviour's sufferings and man's redemption, a week here of unusual severity, for storm, rain, sleet, and snow. Picture to yourself the feelings of poor starved tenants, begging a handful of fodder to bring to their shivering stock, incarcerated in the prison of the brute, amid the pelting storm, lowing and roaring, and falling in a quagmire of mud within the precincts of said prison, some of those beasts being with a difficulty able to reach the cabins of the owners after their liberation. One would imagine, and naturally hope, that the days fixed the world's redemption; the days of Calvary's tragic and mournful scene; the days on which the rocks did burst, and the graves did heave up their long occupying inmates; the days on which the sun refused to shed his light on the murderous transactions of the Jews; the days, in fine, on which the handwriting of death that stood against us all, was cancelled in the blood of the immaculate Lamb, would be more appropriately employed in the exercise of forbearance and chastity, and such other acts as would be more analogous to the spirit of the time. Am I not therefore not only justified, but imperatively called on to solicit your best and earliest attention to those public facts which I am sure you will reprobate and ratify on perusing this communication. You will also be pleased to inquire how much gratuitous labour your tenants are obliged by your staff to give in each year, putting down and reaping your crops, neither man nor horse getting a particle of food during the performance of those works, nor one penny in the shape of wages, while the public are under the impression that you furnish funds for the payment of this labour, not conceiving it possible that you (a stipendiary magistrate) could countenance such extreme oppression and manifest injustice. As I am sure that you will institute a searching and rigorous inquiry into those and similar atrocities perpetrated by the staff, and also as I intend to be more diffuse in a future communication, I will conclude by stating that one of the brigadiers, returning from the fair of Dromore, on Good Friday, in a state that, generally speaking, makes blockheads eloquent and cowards brave, assailed one of the most faithful and useful of your labourers, adding, that "Popish rascals had no mercy to experience at his hands," and making on the occasion an unjustifiable and most disrespectful mention of your own good self. *Quid Domine faciens, audent cum talia fures.* In the meantime, I beg to assure you that no one presses your tenants to make provision for the punctual payment of the rents than myself, knowing well the immense expenditure you have made in levelling the once happy homesteads of the tenants of Cooga and its vicinity, in up-rooting streets and pavements, and in erasing every vestige that would lead the passer-by to believe that there lately lived on those farms a large population with happy homes. When you come to Sligo, I pray you to look at the tenants residing on other properties adjoining your own, and see their comparative comfort and independence even in this year of very general privation. But those properties are managed for their owners by individuals of intelligence, humanity, and high standing in society, who come twice a year to receive their employers' rents, which are given with alacrity without any claim to duty, work, or any other feudal tribute, such as is exacted by the brigade having the management of your property at Easkey.—I remain very truly, and faithfully yours, P. FLANNELLY, P.P. Easkey.

The learned counsel, in an able and eloquent manner commented on the letter as he went along, the letter clearly showing that the attack was not made on the bailiffs, but upon Mr. Howley himself, when he speaks about levelling happy homes, and rooting up streets. This letter Mr. Howley received on the 23rd, while he was in Sligo. [Counsel then read the letter of the 26th of May.]

TO PATRICK C. HOWLEY, ESQ., R.M., TIPPERARY.

DEAR SIR,—When I last addressed you through the press, on the grievances of your tenants in the parish, and on the cruel conduct of your bailiffs towards them, I did not exhaust the subject, and therefore promised to invite your attention again, at my earliest leisure to the same subject. I am just going to fulfil my promise. I believe you know well John Mullen of Owenbeg, you know him to be a respectable tenant of great and improving industry, and always punctual in the payment of his rent. This man having been called on for his rent on Monday, 2nd of April last, requested your bailiff to spare him for a few days, as he was after sustaining a great loss by the death of a horse, for which he refused twenty-five pounds, and also obliged to absent himself from field-labour for six months, in consequence of injuries received by the upsetting of his cart under which he was mangled and almost crushed to death. But no indulgence could be obtained, his two cows were driven from his door for the paltry sum of a few shillings above four pounds; the more valueless of the two, being worth more than the amount, and the two beasts were driven, not to the next prison, but to a distant one, one of them being at the point of calving, Mullen, the owner, beseeching the bailiffs to leave him that one, as cows in her condition were in countless instances lost, even with the slightest provocation in this part of the country. But, no; the staff is steeled against every appeal from Mullen, his wife, and large and interesting family. The stock is hurried off at a quick pace to a distant pound, there to endure the bitter blast with which April commenced here with us. After a very few days Mullen procured the rent, paid it along with the illegal fee of 2s. 6d., which, along with something about twenty fees of the same kind and character, two of your bailiffs asserted and declared emphatically, in the presence of the congregation in my church, you received along with the rent, they receiving no portion of the illegal spoil. On this announcement from them, a sensation and a thrill of horror seized the assembled multitude, while I continued to assert it was more likely that they told an untruth, than that you would pocket so miserable and so illegal an item along with the back rent. Within a few perches of Mullen's house there is a tenant—if I can so call him—by the name of Bartholemew Gasher. The extent of his farm is to the bottom of a sandpit, excavated by your deceased and much lamented brother, for materials of a new road through the bog. For this little paradise Gasher pays £1 sterling as annual rent, and is as proud of the premises as if he owned a boundless prairie in the richest soils of Australia. Though he had not the half-year's rent on the memorable Monday, he was not distrained, because he had nothing to be distrained—possessing no quadruped heavier than a cat; still, when he came in a few days with the ten shillings, he was obliged to launch out the usual two-and-sixpence, the one-fourth of the half-year's rent as bailiffs' fees, which, same bailiffs lately affirmed in the house of God had been received by you along with the half-year's rent for the said pit, impudently and audaciously telling me, on my altar, to follow you to Tipperary, and that I might possibly obtain the decent exactions to be returned to the plundered parties. In other instances where no distress had been made, the fee of two-and-sixpence was inexorably exacted, and I beg your best attention to one particular case of the kind. I believe you are well acquainted with the Widow O'Boyle; she was an affluent woman, surrounded by a large and happy family, every member of which emigrated to America except one boy, who could not be persuaded to abandon his aged mother. For many years her house was synonymous with wholesale unbounded hospitality. There the weary wanderer, innumerable times, was furnished with a plentiful and much-needed repast; there he was provided with a comfortable bed to refresh his aching limbs, and arose in the morning in a condition to pursue his journey. This respectable widow lives at present in a portion of her once comfortable dwelling, to which is attached a small portion of land, for which she pays to you £1 per annum. On Monday, the 2nd of April, she borrowed 10s.; at an early hour in the morning went to the steward's house, paid the half-year's rent, but got no receipt. Late in the evening of the same day a courier called on her to say that she was wanted again at head-quarters. Whither the tottering old woman repaired under a pelting storm, and on inquiring what she was wanted for, she was handed a bill of particulars in relation to the rent which she had paid the same morning, charged two and sixpence bailiff's fees, and, when she began to murmur, she got for her comfort a notice to quit, and this illegal fee your bailiffs publicly and solemnly protested they had handed to you. Yes, a notice to quit the premises she occupied for near half a century, and for which she paid, in rent, a sum of money, the half of which would purchase the fee simple of the original holding. Yes, a notice to quit this place, either to die in the ditch or repair to the workhouse, to her a slaughter-house. This respectable widow nursed for seven months, in Breadlands, one of your children, and brought the same child to her comfortable house, where she kept him for seven months more. In a conversation with her a few days since, she spoke largely and kindly of a respectable and lamented lady, now no more, and bore willing testimony to the ample means furnished her by the same lady for the support of herself and innocent charge. Will you bear that your bailiffs should trample on such a character, who admits that for the period of sixteen years she was left the cabin and patch of land free, when, to her astonishment, four or five years since, she was warned of her liability to £1 sterling rent? In the seventh chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, you will find recorded the part acted by the merciful Saviour. After healing the Centurion's servant, accompanied by disciples and a great multitude he directed his course to the city of Nain. "And when he came nigh to the gate of the city, behold a dead man was carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow, and much people of the city was with her. And when the Lord saw her He had compassion on her, and said to her, weep not; and He came near and touched the bier, and they that carried it stood still, and he said, young man, I say unto thee arise, and he that was dead sat up, and began to speak, and He delivered him to his mother."—(Verses 12, 13, 14, 15.) Happy, thrice happy mother! Happy, thrice happy son! of whom it may be said that he was twice created by the *fiat* of Omnipotence. There are many shades of parity between the Widow of Cooga and the Widow of Nain. The Widow of Nain lost her only son, her solace and her support, whom she loved with a mother's affection. The Widow of Cooga had an only son, her solace and support, whom she loved with more than a mother's affection. You knew him well; he was a respectable teacher of a National School in the immediate vicinity of the house in which he was born. I knew him to be strongly devoted to your interests. This young man, like the Widow of Nain's son, died; but the multitude that conveyed him to the grave met no Saviour to desire him arise, and return to the house of mourning. The Widow of Cooga is served with a notice to quit her dwelling and her home. The son of Nain's Widow is served with a notice to quit, not the house of his mother, but the coffin that contained him. The Widow of Cooga's house is a scene of sorrow and affliction at the idea of her expulsion from her old home. The Widow of Nain's house is a scene of joy, of gladness, and of exultation. The Widow of Cooga's house is visited by crowds, assuring her of their condolence at her fate. The house of the Widow of Nain is visited by successive crowds of citizens, with all the expression of congratulation at the recovery of the lost one. The eyes of the Widow of Cooga are suffused with a flood of burning tears at the idea of exchanging her little cabin for the posthouse. The tears of the Widow of Nain are dried up, and her eyes sparkle with beaming joy. You will, I am quite sure, restore joy and gladness to the cabin of the Widow O'Boyle, by the reproof which your cruel bailiffs will receive from you, and by the assurance which, I have no doubt, you will convey to her that the short time she has to live may be quietly spent in her own wretched cabin. She is in a most pitiful condition, without shoes, without raiment, without food, and I do not think that a public collector of old rags would give a single sixpence for all the dress covering her wretched, withered frame. I have myself extended to her a little relief left at my disposal by the great charity of others, and when that source is exhausted I will not permit her to sink, and if her present condition and past history were known to the widows and matrons of Ireland, there is, I am sure, in many, very many of them, enough of public spirit and enough of pure charity to contribute to her support, and raise her from her lowly and miserable condition to comparative comfort. The instances which I have adduced are only few of the many cases of oppression on the part of the Brigade of Cooga, for while I have no doubt you will visit them with condign punishment, if not expulsion from your employment, if they be permitted to proceed in this course the consequences may be serious, for there is a limit to human endurance. To exact bailiff's fees where no distraint is made is a monstrous, and is probably, a solitary case in all Ireland, and would scarcely be believed by the public in other parts of Ireland, if I did not thus publicly record the outrage and pledge myself to the truth of the statement I make. When those bailiffs say and proclaim before a crowded congregation, that you received along with the rent all those miserable items of illegality and beggarly lucre, I cannot, I do not believe them; but if their castigation be not exemplary I fear the public may come to a different conclusion. There is scarcely anything done on your property here that is not stamped with the seal of disorder and illegality. There are heaps of receipts in the hands of your tenants, without the prescribed formality of a stamp attached. The rule of action with the brigade is "Sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas." You surely do expend large sums of money annually in the improvement of your property here, and the tenants get the preference of employment; still they are miserable in the extreme, because the wages allowed by your steward is miserable in the extreme; being in this season of the year only 10d. per day, and only 8d. during another portion of the year, without food, except what is sent them from their own homes, which they eat in every sort of weather in the open fields. Your ploughman, by-the-bye, is paid only 10d. per day—a stipend scarcely sufficient to supply him with the necessaries of life. A ploughman, to be able to do his work efficiently in the fields, and to spend a considerable time in making up his horses each evening, must be fed with substantial food three times a day. Now, I put it to you and to the public, can those three substantial meals be procured for the 10d., and even if they could, where is the ploughman to get shoes and dress—nothing forthcoming to compensate him for his sweat and toil? Suppose a Tipperary farmer had employed a young man of the neighbourhood to follow his plough for a month, without any previous agreement as to wages, and suppose the young Tipperary ploughman to have done his work during the month well and satisfactorily—suppose, again, the farmer at the end of the month, offered him 10d. a day, without having got a morsel of the farmer's food during the month, what sort of a look would the ploughman make at the farmer? The case comes before you, a stipendiary presiding over a bench of honest Tipperary magistrates with you, and they dare to tell the young ploughman that 10d. a day is sufficient compensation for his toil and his sweat? And still your own ploughman gets no more from your steward. I am satisfied that hitherto with those things you were not acquainted—that those things were done without your sanction, knowledge, or concurrence; but in future, after this notification, no apology can be pleaded in your behalf. I hope and trust you will enable me to give the direct negative to the statement of your bailiff, and also enable me to assure the public of your unacquaintance with their atrocious proceedings in your absence, and if you do so I shall feel as much pleasure in publishing your observations as I feel poignant pain in recording the feats and adventures of the celebrated brigade. Victor Hugo, a celebrated Frenchman of the present day, in a strong and powerful essay on the occurrences in France, since the Republic was proclaimed till the memorable *coup d'etat*, gives in one paragraph a sketch of human monsters which he calls human tigers, from Nimrod the man hunter, to Harry the wife slayer, who murdered three of his five wives, and eventerated one, and would, I have no doubt, if he were acquainted with facts and scene here, afford a distinguished place in another paragraph to the distinguished brigade of Cooga. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see the tenants on any gentleman's estate gather to a man around their landlord, and help to put down or take up his crop for a day or two in the year as an acknowledgment of care and kindness on the part of the landlord, and expression of their gratitude for his anxiety to contribute to their comfort and independence. It would in every case be done cheerfully by every Irish tenantry; it has actually been done in many instances; but to require duty work as a right, and as a feudal tribute—to have the sweat and labour of a large number of men and horses, without food or wages, is repugnant to common sense, common justice, and to the practice, as far as I know, of landed proprietors here; and is thus denounced by the Apostle of Jesus Christ, in those terrible words, "Behold the hire of the labourers which have reaped your fields, of which you have defrauded them, cryeth out, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth."—James, c. 5, v. 4. If you will take a friendly suggestion from me, you will insist that no duty work be exacted in future by those in your employment. You will, during the hard season, at least raise the wages of your labourers, and if this be done, I will pledge myself that in process of time, the tenants will cheerfully and spontaneously give more than is now rigorously exacted from them, and that a good and Christian feeling will be created between the owner and the tiller of the soil, and every relation between them be established on a firmer and friendlier basis. But should my suggestion not be attended to, should things continue to be as they are and have been, I must again recur to the subject, as I am quite resolved that every species and every instance of oppression shall be recorded and exposed to the public gaze, the public scorn, and the public indignation. Hoping to hear from you soon on this subject, I will conclude this communication in the words of the Pagan moralist, "Discite justitiam moniti et non temnere Divos." Believe me to be very truly and faithfully, yours,

"PATRICK FLANNELLY, P.P., Easkey.'

After commenting on the terms of this letter, Mr. Howley to this last letter inserted a reply in the same paper—the *Tyrawly Herald*—stating that he had made a vow never to have anything to do with newspaper warfare, but that the letters of Father Flannelly had called for a reply; that Father Flannelly had already suffered by his writing, inasmuch as there had been a verdict against him some years ago for writing a libel on his bishop; that Father Flannelly had gone so far as to denounce him from his altar on one occasion for building a National School; that he (Mr. Howley) had been obliged to complain of Father Flannelly to his bishop on two or three occasions; also stating that he (Mr. Howley) thought he was perfectly right in seeking for his rent when owing by his tenant; that a copy of the newspaper, wrapped up in a greasy brown paper, had been sent to Mrs. Howley; that no tenant on his farm should ever go to the poorhouse; that every shilling of his rent, as well as the produce of another farm, went to improve the property of Easkey; denying altogether the story of the Widow O'Boyle; denying that she had ever paid him any rent; also denying every charge made against him, and stating all the improvements he had been making on his property, having forgiven his tenants one whole year's rent, and threatening law proceedings if Father Flannelly continued publishing. Counsel read another letter from Father Flannelly to Mr. Harley, which complained of the Cooga brigade, as he called Mr. Harley's bailiffs and agents at Easkey, and asserting that the charge of 2s. 6d. was an illegal charge. This letter was of an immense length, and ran something in the same strain as the two former letters. Mr. Flannelly could not publish these letters without a printer, and, accordingly, pitched upon the present defendant for his tool, and the channel through which he could asperse Mr. Harley, but the jury could not be led to believe that Mr. Ritchie would publish these libels without being well indemnified by Mr. Flannelly for his loss, and the damages which they (the jury) would find against him.

At half-past six the court adjourned till to-morrow morning at a quarter before ten, when the learned counsel will resume his statement.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C.; Armstrong, Q.C.; Harris, Q.C., and W. Ryan.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Walshe, Q.C.; Hemphill, Q.C.; and E. Johnstone.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re James Chambers.

The bankrupt in this case was a tailor in South Frederick-street, and the meeting was for final examination, which stood adjourned from a previous day.

Mr. Sidney appeared for Mr. Hall, a creditor, and Mr. Dowse for another creditor.

Mr. Hunter appeared as agent for the bankruptcy, and Mr. Larkin for the bankrupt.

The principal ground of opposition to the bankrupt was his having, it was alleged, when, in insolvent circumstances, contracted a considerable amount of debt.

The bankrupt having been examined,

His Lordship said that he had been insolvent in January 1859, when he paid his creditors 10½d in the pound. Since then he had again engaged in business, and it appeared from his schedule that his disbursements were £200, while his profits were returned at £75. He had also, if the statement of one of his creditors was correct, obtained goods from him under the most unjustifiable circumstances. On the whole, he (Judge Berwick) did not think he would be doing his duty to the commercial community if he did not visit the bankrupt with the punishment which his reckless and extravagant trading deserved. He would, therefore, suspend the granting of the bankrupt's certificate for 18 months, from the period of filing his schedule.

In re Maguire.

The meeting in this case was for the final examination of the bankrupt, who was a draper, and hardware merchant, in Belcoo, county Fermanagh.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. J. Perry, appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Forsyth for the bankrupt.

The bankrupt was examined, but the only matter inquired into was with reference to a debt for £282, which he alleged was due to him by a Mr. Copeland, for goods sold and delivered.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned for a month.

In re J. Black.

The bankrupt, who was a grocer in Lisnaskea, had absconded, and the meeting was for proof of debts.

Some debts were proved, and the striking of a dividend postponed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GOODS RAILWAY STATION AT PAISLEY BY FIRE.

SERIOUS LOSS OF PROPERTY.

Early this Monday morning a serious conflagration took place at Paisley, which has resulted in the complete destruction of the shed for the accommodation of the goods' traffic at the Paisley railway station, and of a number of vans and waggons, filled with a variety of valuable merchandise, which had arrived at the close of the week, chiefly from the south.

The flames were first observed about two o'clock a.m., by some parties in County-square, and in the course of a few minutes they were observed bursting from each end of the shed. The alarm was immediately raised, and in a short time, the Police and West of England fire engines were on the spot. They were quickly followed by a detachment of the West York rifles, with the Barrack fire engine, who did admirable service, not only in the way of keeping the flames in check, but also in keeping the crowd back, and allowing the firemen ample freedom. The combustible nature of the buildings, which were almost entirely of wood, and the highly inflammable nature of the materials contained within it, rendered all attempts to suppress the fire totally unavailing, and the efforts of the firemen were from the first confined to the preservation of the passenger station, in which they fortunately were successful. By half-past two the flames had reached the culminating point, and we are assured by those who were present at this time that the sight was truly grand and impressive. The whole town was illuminated by the fire, and the brilliancy of the flames was such that objects in the County-square were recognised with almost the same facility as in daylight. The fire, however, soon exhausted itself, and in the course of a couple of hours nothing of the building remained but the charred and ruined embers. At the outset, an attempt was made by the watchman at the station—a man named M'Dowall—to remove some of the trucks which were standing on the rails in the shed. Unfortunately, while thus laudably exerting himself, the poor fellow was severely injured, having been squeezed between two trucks by some parties who, like himself, were endeavouring to save some of the property in danger. He was removed to his residence. While the fire was at its height fears were entertained for the safety of the large stud of valuable horses belonging to Mr. Findlay M'Fadden, railway contractor, and which were stabled in the railway arches, just under the goods' sheds. Fortunately, however, they were all safely taken out and attached to the railings in front of the County Buildings until the danger had passed.

As soon as the alarm was raised, Mr. Gilmour, the manager at Paisley, was on the spot, acting to the best of his ability, the exertions of the firemen and others; but so rapidly did the flames spread throughout the sheds that no one can tell at what part they first commenced, and the origin of the fire is therefore involved in an obscurity which is not likely ever to be removed. The destruction of property, not to speak of the sheds themselves, is very serious; but in the meantime no approximation can be formed of the actual loss in money value until the invoices are received. Altogether there were eight waggons totally destroyed, and two partially. In one of the vans there were some valuable Bradford goods, a second would appear to have been partly filled with power-loom machinery; other two were filled with Indian corn meal, and the remainder with a variety of merchandise. To judge from the *debris* a case of toys, no doubt intended for the juveniles at the fair this week, has been destroyed among the rest. The sheds, we understand, are insured by the Caledonian Insurance Co., but the greater portion of the loss sustained will fall upon the Glasgow and South Western Railway Co., who insure themselves.

Mr. Superintendent Ingram and a *posse* of constables were present soon after the flames had been first observed, and materially aided the firemen. Mr. Gilmour, the manager, speaks highly of the efficient services given by the detachment of Riflemen from the barracks, and previous to their leaving the railway he tendered his thanks to the officers in command for their attention and assistance. A number of the telegraphic wires, which were attached to the shed, were injured, and this forenoon, workmen were busily engaged repairing the damage.

Arrangements have been made, we understand, by which no inconvenience will be occasioned to the public by a cessation of the traffic or otherwise, which, notwithstanding this serious loss, will be continued without interruption.—*Glasgow Herald.*

A HERD OF BULLS.—A genuine son of the Emerald Isle, finding only three persons in attendance upon his proposed lecture, made the following address:—"Ladies and Gentlemen—As there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all. The performances of this night will not be performed, but they will be *repeated* to-morrow evening."

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Elastic Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Deranged stomach, sick headache.—Our comfort, happiness, and security, depend on the knowledge that most diseases originate from apparently a trifling beginning, and the large proportion of them spring from inattention to the state of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned his knowledge to useful account by discovering medicines which cure, without exception, the attendants on disordered digestion. They ward off, likewise, the torturing sick headache. The Ointment should be well rubbed, twice daily, over the stomach, liver, and bowels, to them it penetrates, and, aided by the Pills, immediately works such a revolution as establishes perfect digestion.

BIRTHS.

Borton—July 11, at Bermuda, the wife of Henry M. Borton, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Colvill—August 4, at Colvill House, the wife of J. C. Colvill, Esq., of a son.

Taylor—August 4, at No. 1, Garville-road, the wife of Henry A. Taylor, Esq., of a son.

Wisheart—August 7, at Highfield Cottage, Rathgar, the wife of John Wisheart, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Connolly and Pellatt—July 17, at St. Margaret's, Plumstead, Kent, Thomas William Collins Connolly, of the Royal Engineer Department, Chatham, son of T. W. J. Connolly, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Caroline Grime Pellatt, daughter of the late Francis Pellatt, Esq., Principal Military Storekeeper, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Lymbery and Collins—July 31, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, A.M., William Gregory Lymbery, of St. Andrew-street, to Jane, second daughter of William Collins, Esq., Stamp-office, Dublin.

Neale and Lacke—August 7, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. George A. F. Patton, William Neale, Esq., Mountmellick, to Susan, daughter of Robert Lacke, Esq., Cronleigh, Queen's County.

DEATHS.

Haliburton—July 16, at Halifax, the Hon. Brenton Haliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

Hindmarsh—July 29, Rear-Admiral Sir John Hindmarsh, Knight, K.H., First Governor of South Australia, and late Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, aged 76.

Lombard—Died suddenly, on 7th inst., at his residence, 2, Leinster-street, Dublin, Nicholas Lombard, Esq., deeply and sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. His remains will be removed for interment at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning.

White—August 2, at Queenstown, at the advanced age of 101 years, Edward Thomas White, Esq., Lieutenant of the York Militia, and only surviving son of the late Walter Marten White, Esq., of Limerick.

Young—August 5, at Bantry, aged 80 years, Anne, relict of the late Goodwin Young, Esq., of this city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, AUGUST 7.—ARRIVED—Lady Champney, [illegible] and Runcorn, salt; [illegible], Arklow [s], ore; Trafalgar [s], Liverpool, goods; Royal William [s], Liverpool, goods; Hibernia [s], Holyhead, goods; Herald [s], Glasgow, goods—12 colliers.

SAILED—Mary Leonard, Providence, Rhode Island, [illegible]; Emily Constance, Wicklow, Indian corn; Calypso [s], Bristol, goods; Royal William [s], Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar [s], Liverpool, goods; Hibernia [s], Holyhead, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 8.

9-17 Morning. 9-39 Evening.

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